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COMPROMISE?

The Coming Together of Wu-Han and Nanking.

SETTLEMENT PROSPECTS.

Nanking Faction May Have To Fall Into Line.

EFFECT OF PERSONAL NEGOTIATION.

[By "Li Chung-yin."]

Squabbles for power led to the disintegration some months ago of the Chinese Nationalist Party.

Since then the Nationalists have gone on to further successes and they have also met with a serious reverse.

Now that General Chiang Kai-shek has resigned his post as commander-in-chief of the armies, the way is presumed to be clear for reconciliation between the two opposing factions of the Kuomintang.

Even before the "peace conference" is to open, the respective leaders are again at loggerheads over the same question. Who is to be chief and who is to wield the power?

PERTINENT FACTS.

Logic leads one to assume that the Wu-Han administrators were not comfortable at Hankow, in the interior of the country and several hundreds of miles from the sea. Otherwise they would not have gone voluntarily to Nanking—and gone so readily. The inducement was the probability of being at the head of a united Nationalist Government and the fact tha. General Chiang Kai-shek, whom they accused of being an autocrat, is out of the picture at the moment.

With the acknowledged object of assisting their colleagues against the Northern army, the Wu-Han generals sent their forces down the Yangtsze River, thereby encroaching on territory held by Nanking generals. Danger to Nanking and to Shanghai has been averted but still the Wu-Han soldiers keep moving down the Yangtsze. Their proximity to Nanking—a matter of less than a hundred miles—is not desired. They have been told so by the Nanking chieftains but the Wu-Han hordes have not called a halt.

Terms Named First.

While some of the Wu-Han politicians are trying to arrive at a basis of understanding with the Nanking principals, the Wu-Han generals make certain stipulations. Reuter cabled yesterday that these generals (probably indicating Tang Seng-chi, Ching Chien, Chu Pei-teh and others who resented General Chiang Kai-shek's monopoly of command) were demanding the portfolios of Finance, Foreign Affairs and Communications in the new projected government.

As Reuter says, the assignment of those offices to nominees of these generals will give the Wu-Han militarists practical control. What then of the portfolio of War Minister?

Lack of Central Command.

Experience will have taught the Nationalist leaders that in the interest of their cause and for their own safety, the power to move troops about had best be vested in a council rather than in any one soldier of the hour.

If the generals are squabbling about communications, to mention no other department, they will surely be even more thrustful on the matter of representation on this supreme war council.

There is discord even in the Nanking military camp. Lack of a central command has given one general the opportunity of withdrawing from the battle lines along the banks of the Yangtsze and virtually seizing the rich territory of Shanghai and environs.

Each For Himself.

Two other generals who have fought side by side are now in disagreement. Hitherto one in the highest command had given orders to army corps. Now each army corps, while trying to cooperate as far as possible with allied units, has to look to itself first. That is why the counter-offensive against Marshal Sun Chuan-fang is not being pushed to its utmost. On one sector, the Nanking Nationalists are crossing the Yangtsze only in battalions where divisions are needed to press home the advantage gained on the south bank of the River. On another sector each division seems to be waging war independently.

True, danger to the cause may unite the various generals and politicians again. But once progress is being made, internal strife will break out anew.

History Repeated.

History has already been repeated. About seventy years ago, a Southern rebel led a movement against the Manchu dynasty and established himself as emperor with a court at Nanking. According to tradition, a soothsayer predicted hundreds of years ago that the Southerners would never reach beyond the Yellow River, which is roughly two-thirds of the way from the Yangtsze to Peking.

General Chiang Kai-shek advanced perilously close to Peking but his star waned when he approached the Yellow River. The rebel emperor of the last century fell because he appointed too many princes who quarrelled among themselves. General Chiang Kai-shek's defeat, when so close to his goal, is also attributed to his having appointed so many generals who became jealous of each other.

Can It Be Done Now?

Will the Southerners, as the Nationalists are called, be able to cross the Yellow River this time, and without a recognised leader in the field?

Wu-Han has more influential personages than Nanking. Mr. Wang Ching-wai is chairman of the Kuomintang Party and his admirers hope to see him at the head of a united Nationalist administration. General Tan Yen-kai and Mr. Sun Fo are practically assured of posts in whatever ministry that is formed.

Difference in Position.

Competing with these, Nanking has Mr. Hu Han-min who is outspokenly opposed to reconciliation on the terms indicated.

Wu-Han has the armies of General Tang Seng-chi, General Ching Chien and General Chu Pei-teh, to which must be added new armies dependent on the big three. Nanking has several corps of tried warriors but these "veterans" are busy fighting the Northerners whereas the Wu-Han divisions are not so busily engaged.

Little depends on the fourth plenary session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Council to be held on September 15. This body is the supreme authority in the Nationalist Party but more will come from personal negotiation than from public discussion.

Compromise and Then—?

Compromise is the most likely outcome, with the Wu-Han politicians in preponderance and the Wu-Han generals in authority. The Nanking politicians, not finding what they want, will temporarily retire. The Nanking generals, because they have little choice in the matter, will line up with the Wu-Han forces.

How long this patched up agreemen—now merely a matter of conjecture—will be in force remains to be seen. With each clique striving for power, discord must break out and the most likely conclusion will be the generals taking matters into their own hands, each carving out a piece of territory for himself (as General Bei Chung-hsi has done at Shanghai) and with the politicians being reduced to mere figureheads.

ON THE YANGTSZE.

Many Troop Movements Reported.

CHINKIANG LANDING?

Inquiry Promised Into Firing On Ships.

Ichang, Yesterday.

Chang Hu-tsan, Vice-Commander of the 2nd Army, and the acting Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, returned the call of the British Commercial counsellor on board H.M.S. "Bee" to-day.

Changsha, Yesterday.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has returned and re-opened his office.

Kiukiang, Yesterday.

More troops passed down-river to -day.

Wuhu, Yesterday.

The 6th Army is expected from up-river. Americans have been ordered to evacuate as it is thought that trouble may possibly eventuate.

Dr. Hai Tsu-chai has arrived from Anking and in the course of a call on the Senior Naval Officer has given an assurance that an investigation is being made into cases of recent firing on ships.

Nanking, Yesterday.

Wang Ching-wai has proceeded to Shanghai as representative of the Ministry to interview Mr. C. C. Wu.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has called on the chief Naval officer with regard to recent firing on ships and indicated that the authorities are anxious to prevent recurrence.

Chinkiang, Yesterday.

There are distinct signs of a threatened landing on the North bank and steps have been taken to meet it.—British Naval Wireless.

U.S. Command.

Shanghai, Yesterday.

Admiral Bristol has relieved Admiral Williams of the command of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet.—Reuter.

[Admiral Mark Lambert Bristol was born in 1868 and graduated at U.S. Naval Academy in 1887; was ensign in 1889 and advanced through the various grades to rank of Captain in 1913; was temporary Rear-Admiral in 1918, and has served in all classes of ships in U.S. Navy.]

Agitation Against Japan.

Peking, Yesterday.

The agitation in Manchuria against Japan continues. The Kirin and Fengtien Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies are wiring protests and sending delegates to Peking.

Chinese and Japanese officials express surprise at the agitation, declaring it to be due to misunderstanding and emphatically reiterate that the reports that Japan has developed a new aggressive policy, in any way comparable with the Twenty-One Demands, is untrue.

There appear to be two main causes of the friction, namely, that the Chinese object to the establishment of a Japanese Consulate at Linkiang and that the Japanese oppose the opening of railways competing with the South Manchuria Railway.

Chang Tso-lin, it is understood, has promised Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, to take the necessary measures to prevent a recurrence of the demonstrations.

General Yang Yu-ting is seeing Mr. Yoshizawa to discuss the situation this afternoon.—Reuter.

WAR SCENE SHIFTS.

Nationalists Advancing From Interior.

Impending danger from a flank attack is causing Marshal Sun Chuan-fang to retire rapidly along the railway from Pukow to Tientsin.

The Nanking Nationalists are not following up their advantage at Pukow and the threat from the flank is being made by the Wu-Han Nationalists who recently came down the Yangtsze River from Hankow.

Semi-Circular Line.

The Wu-Han forces have crossed the north bank of the Yangtsze at Wuhu and occupied Wuwei. Other detachments are spreading themselves out in a fairly big semi-circle facing Pengpu, which is Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's base.

According to to-day's reports, the line extends north-westwards to Showchow and Chengyangkwan, both on the Hwai River, and about 100 miles from the Northern base of Pengpu. Wu-Han troops are stated to have gone into action in this part of Anhui province.

It is obvious that the scene of hostilities is shifting away from the lower Yangtsze and Kiangsu province inland towards the north of Anhui province.

Fresh Danger to North.

Defeat for Marshal Sun Chuan-fang at this stage will pave the way for another Nationalist onslaught on General Chang Tsung-chang of Shantung who, recently, has withheld assistance from Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Chinese cables from Shanghai indicate that General Chang Tsung-chang is now taking cognisance of the new situation.

A cable received by the "Hong Kong Evening Post" credits the Nanking Nationalists with two important captures on the north bank of the Yangtsze River, viz., of Taichow at Taihing. If correct, the message shows that the Nanking Nationalists, on this sector, have not advanced more than twenty miles northwards along the Grand Canal. The despatch adds that the Northerners have retired to Hinghwa, a distance of about six miles.

(Continued on Page 7.)

BORODIN TRAVELS.

Crossing Mongolia By Caravan.

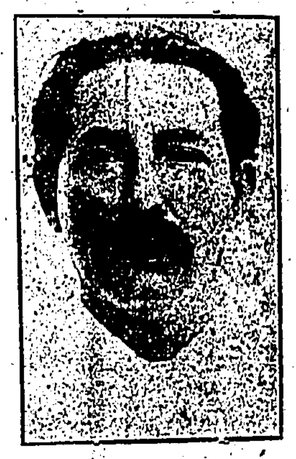
REACHES SIANFU.

Lady Journalists Included In Entourage.

How M. Borodin, the Soviet high adviser to the Kuomintang, is travelling back to Russia is described in a Chinese report to hand from North China.

Borodin is believed to have left Hankow by the Peking-Hankow Railway, turning off by a caravan route into the interior of north-west China, to cross the Mongolian desert into Siberia and thence to Russia.

On August 9, Borodin was said to have reached Sianfu, capital of Shensi province and



stronghold of the "Christian general," Ma shal Feng Yu-hsiang, who has shown pronounced Red" tendencies of late. Borodin stayed at the Chung Shan park (named in honour of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen) with, says the report, a big following of attendants and much travelling paraphernalia.

Interesting Company.

Accompanying Borodin were:

An American lady journalist,

A German lady journalist,

A Russian lady,

A Russian staff adviser attached to a Nationalist army corps,

Three Chinese students,

Eight soldiers provided by the Wu-Han Nationalist Government.

Each of the bodyguards was armed with a pistol and the travellers also had thirty spare pistols. Included in the equipment were:—

Three sporting rifles,

One machine gun,

One light machine gun,

and eight motor cars handled by twelve drivers.

[Sianfu is the city which was recently besieged for months by pro-Peking forces. A number of foreign missionaries, doctors and nurses underwent great privations to tend the sick and wounded and some were not succoured till the siege was raised by reinforcements from the "Christian general."]

"PRIDE OF DETROIT."

World Aviators Leave Hong Kong.

BOUND FOR SHANGHAI.

Early Morning Departure From Aerodrome.

On enquiry at the Kai Tack aerodrome this morning, the "China Mail" was informed by an observer that Messrs. Brock and Schlee, the two American world fliers, took off from the aerodrome at 6.25 a.m. to-day. Our informant states that they expressed complete satisfaction with the running of the engine. After circling the aerodrome they turned on their course and went out over Lyemun Pass.

The flying distance between Hong Kong and Shanghai is less than eight hundred miles, but it is unlikely that the aviators will proceed further to-day. From Shanghai to Tokyo is about a thousand miles.

From Tokyo, the airmen's route lies back to America via Sand Island, or Midway Island and Honolulu.

Shanghai By 5 p.m.

On enquiry at the American consulate, the "China Mail" was informed that the aviators had decided to land at the Chinese aerodrome at Shanghai as there is a bigger run there than on the race-course. They anticipate arriving in Shanghai about 5 p.m. to-day.

It was at 3.15 p.m. yesterday that the aviators were first sighted by a group of officers on the Reclamation foreshore. For the few hours prior to the welcome shout it had been the concensus of opinion that either they had decided to omit Hong Kong and proceed to Manila or else that they had been delayed in leaving Hanoi.

The Arrival.

The news of the monoplane having been sighted quickly spread among the officers and men and the A.P.C. employees, Press men and others who had been waiting for hours for its arrival. Some apprehension was expressed as to whether the aviators would pick out the ground as the plane which had been sent out to act as pilot was not with the "Pride of Detroit" (this plane returned half an hour later, having missed the visitors.

The "Pride of Detroit," which approached from the South West circled the aerodrome twice and made a perfect landing into the wind, pulling up well within the limits and circling back on the ground in the direction of the matshed "hangars." Officers and mechanics alike rushed to give assistance in the holding of the tail and wings and the "Pride of Detroit" which come to rest at 3.15 p.m. was soon surrounded.

The Welcome.

The two aviators as they stepped from the cockpit bore evidence of the strain through which they have been passing in the last three weeks. They were both dressed in light summer clothing with no hats, goggles or even coats.

After the first few words of welcome from Mr. Shantz, the U.S. Consul and Squadron Leader Macdougal (from the Kai Tack aerodrome), the question of accommodation and food was immediately introduced. To the surprise of the spectators, Mr. Brock announced that they had a long task before them in overhauling the engine and they intended to carry on with the good work "right now."

Both Brock and Schlee seemed perfectly disinterested in any arrangements as to their accommodation, merely remarking that they wished to sleep as near the planes as possible as they would not finish the overhaul for some considerable time and would be starting at dawn on the morrow.

A Slight Defect.

The aviators remarked that the slight engine defect which rendered the overhaul necessary had only been observed immediately prior to their landing. As the engine was eased and the revolutions reduced a slight noise had been heard which led them to believe that the ignition was at fault.

With not more than the exchange of a few words to say that they had left Hanoi at 7.25 a.m., having proceeded there straight from Rangoon and missed out Bangkok, and that between Hanoi and Hong Kong they had experienced a strong head wind which cut down their average speed to eighty miles an hour, Brock and Schlee set to on the overhaul of the engine stopping occassionally to exchange a few words and open various cables and letters which awarded them here.

200 Gallons of Petrol.

A.P.C. employees directed the operation of filling the tanks which were difficult of access. Every available inch in the "Pride of Detroit" is taken up with storage tanks, even the wings being called into service. Some 200 gallons of spirit and oil was taken on board.

Brock and Schlee meanwhile were

(Continued on Page 7.)

GERMANY & PEACE.

Remarkable Statement At Geneva.

TO ABOLISH WARS.

Herr Stresseman Supports Britain And France.

Geneva, Yesterday.

A warm advocacy of peace was made by Herr Stresemann in the Assembly, which was much applauded. He described a League to prevent war as the biggest evolutionary event for centuries. Germany completely agreed with Sir A. Chamberlain and M. Briand that Lacorno had a bearing on the East as well as the West. The league was not only a synthesis of ideas but a reality. He believed the moral force of a declaration that the great powers were determined to abolish violence would be inestimable, and solemnly affirmed that Germany subscribed to these ideas and was ready to sign forthwith a compulsory abritration clause to the Hague Convention.

Polish Proposals.

M. Sokal, Poland, then moved the Polish proposals with the elimination of the passage inviting members to conclude non-aggression pacts. A notable difference is that all wars would be made illegal and not merely wars of aggression.

Text of Proposal.

The text of M. Sokal's proposals runs:—"Realising that solidarity, the uniting of the international community will maintain peace, and recognising that a war of aggression must never serve as a means of settling differences, and believing the solemn renunciation of all war is of a nature to create an atmosphere of general confidence and one favourable to the progress of the work of disarmament, the League Assembly declares firstly that all war is and remains prohibited; secondly, all pacific means must be employed for the settlement of international disputes of whatsoever nature and that League members are under an obligation to conform to these principles."

Security Problem.

In the Assembly M. Vandervelde, Belgium, continuing the debate on the problem of security, declared it was the Assembly's duty to consider the Dutch and other proposals based on the 1924 protocol and to record the opinion that war is banished and disarmament indispensable to the nations, who not merely wanted guarantees but a real consciousness of security. He spoke regretfully of the apparent division of the victors and vanquished into two camps.

Mandates Commission.

Geneva, Yesterday.

At a private meeting of the League Council Herr. Ludwig Kastl, Germany, a prominent industrialist was appointed additional member of the Mandates Commission on the proposal of the Netherlands delegate.—Reuter.

Library Fund.

The Council has passed a resolution accepting the offer of funds up to $2,000,000 from an American group for the establishment of a library in the interests of the League. The Council requested the Assembly to confirm its acceptance.—Reuter.

K.C.C. CONCERT.

800 SERVICE MEN AS GUESTS.

TO-NIGHT'S SHOW.

It is expected that some 800 members of the Services will be entertained at the Kowloon Cricket Club to-night when they will be the guests of the Club at a concert, with refreshments, provided out of the funds raised at the concert last Saturday.

The programme is as follows: Pianoforte selections, Mr. Haughins; Song, Mr. Bates; Mr. Elphick "as himself"; Song, Mr. Mossendew; the "?" Trio; Charleston Dance, Violet Capell, E. Rose, P. Capell, T. Thompson and P. Gittins; Haytor and Blower, the "Town's two toughest telepathists. Interval. Burlesque comedians, Dick and Tod; Mr. Lane "takes you up the lane"; Song, Mr. Bates; Duet, "Something to say," V. Capell and C. D. Lake; Humorous Song, Mr. Elphick, the "?" Trio and Song by Mr. Mossendew.

AT LAST?

Canton and Anti-Piracy Measures.

INTERESTING REPORT.

Special Prevention Bureau To Be Established.

Anti-piracy work on the Kwangtung coastline (including Bias Bay) is to be placed by the Canton Government under a special bureau.

This bureau will have attached to it, according to a report from Canton, two or three of the best gunboats owned by the provincial administration and the Nationalist Navy Department office at Canton will be asked to cooperate.

Like Chinese institutions of similar nature, the bureau will have an imposing name which indicates that the scope will extend from the Po-on district (which immediately adjoins the New Territories) to the Waichow prefecture. Bias Bay and adjacent pirate strongholds are therefore included.

Stations of the bureau are to be established, says the announcement, at various points, on the lines of coastguard depots.

An official has been appointed and he has been ordered to investigate and map out the zone over which piracy prevention will have to be undertaken by the bureau.

H.K. GOVT. BILL.

To Amend Suppression Laws.

As a result of the recommendations on the "Sunning" Piracy Commission, a Bill will be introduced in the Legislative Council on September 15, amending the law relating to the suppression of piracy. It repeals the Piracy Prevention Ordinance, 1914, and all the regulations in force thereunder. It inserts in the Suppression of Piracy Ordinance, 1868, power to make regulations for searches of vessels and persons, and any other regulations which may appear desirable for the purpose of preventing piracy. These regulations will all relate to things to be done or suffered within the territorial limits of the Colony, and the present scheme of bonds for the observance of various regulations outside the limits of the Colony will thus disappear.

No Grilles.

A draft of the proposed regulations to be made under Ordinance No. 1 of 1868, will be published shortly. It will be seen that they contain nothing to require the provision of grilles or any other structural arrangement in any ship.

The recommendations of the "Sunning" Piracy Commission relating to guards are still under consideration.

Clause 3 of the bill proposes to repeal four sections in the Suppression of Piracy Ordinance, 1868, which appear to be unnecessary. Section 7 is repealed because there is no reformatory in Hong Kong. Section 8 is repealed because the possession of arms is sufficiently dealt with by the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900, Ordinance No. 2 of 1900, and stink pots are now obsolete. The regulations made under this section which were published in the "Gazette" of August 20, 1870, ceased to be in force on April 12, 1915, by virtue of the provisions of section 5 (2) of the Regulations Ordinance, 1915, Ordinance No. 7 of 1915, and of the Order made under section 5 (1) of that Ordinance which was gazetted on April 1, 1915. No regulations have subsequently been made under section 8 of the Suppression of Piracy Ordinance, 1868. Section 9 of that Ordinance is repealed because it merely provides that all enactments, etc., inconsistent with Ordinance No. 1 of 1868 are to be of no effect. Section 10 is repealed because it merely provides that nothing in the Ordinance is to effect the jurisdiction previously exercised by the Supreme Court.

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KUALA LUMPUR	
KUCHING	

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. R. GEORGE, Manager.

Hong Kong, 7th March, 1927.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(TAIWAN GINKO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ..... Yen 39,375,000

HEAD OFFICE:—Taipeh, Formosa.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takao, Tamsui, Toen, Heito, Taito.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS:—Hong Kong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on Application.

T. TAKAGI, Manager.

HONG KONG BRANCH:
3, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hong Kong, 7th May, 1926.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Established 1912.
Head Office:—Hong Kong.

Authorised Capital (H.K. Currency)... 11,000,000
Paid Up Capital 8,864,200
Reserve Fund 850,000

BRANCHES:—
Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok, New York and San Francisco.

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Lloyd's Bank Limited.

CORRESPONDENTS
In all principal cities of the World.

Foreign exchange and banking business of every description transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a yearly rental of from $5 to $60.

LOOK POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 19th February, 1927.

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917).

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 18,278,600.00
Reserve Fund 9,629,425.24

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONG KONG BRANCH:
4, Queen's Road Central.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

SHOU J. CHEN, Manager.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

BRITISH BANKS.

HOW THEY FINANCE CHINA'S TRADE.

NEED FOR A RELIABLE CURRENCY.

The function of British banks in China's foreign trade, and how it depends on their portected position at Shanghai, is explained in the following article by Mr. E. M. Gull (late Secretary of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China), in the "Financial News."

The essentials of this subject are best reached through figures indicating the significance of the embargo which the Nationalist Government at Nanking has placed on the export of silver. In 1926 shipments of silver in the form of bars, sycee and dollars from Shanghai to other ports and cities in China (including Hong Kong), totalled bars 35,939, sycee, Tls. 5,080,000 and $64,000,000, their chief distribution being as follows:—

Bar Shipments.

Place.	Amount.
To Hangchow	21,988
Nanking	13,142
Hankow	625

Sycee Shipments (i.e., Shipments of silver in the form of ingots).

To Hangchow	1,450,000
Hankow	1,200,000
Nanking	950,000

Dollar Shipments.

To Hong Kong	14,600,000
Hankow	6,450,000
Tientsin	6,100,000
Amoy	6,050,000
Swatow	5,550,000
Tsingtao	4,750,000

Most of the bar shipments went to the mints for coinage purposes, and represent the needs of commerce indirectly. Most of the sycee and all the dollar shipments went to their various destinations to finance trade as required, a large proportion of the dollars being used to pay for silk, cotton, seeds and other commodities intended for export abroad. And as a large proportion of all three classes of shipments constituted withdrawals from the vaults of the British banks, both the relation of those institutions to the economic life of China and the extent to which the Nationalists at Nanking are interfering with trade become at once apparent.

Banks and Currency.

The banks are called exchange banks, and their primary function is to enable China, a silver-using country, to sell to and buy from countries the majority of which use gold as a medium of exchange. The circumstances in which the British institutions perform this function, however, place them (as the figures given above illustrate) in a peculiar and highly responsible position in relation to the country's monetary needs, which were thus described in 1919 by the late Mr. A. G. Stephen, manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank at Shanghai.

"Until a mint is provided in which the foreign banks have confidence these banks cannot possibly recommend their Governments to agree to the abolition of sycee, which is the sheet anchor of China's currency at the present time .... Both the Government and the provincial banks have issued notes so recklessly that this form of currency is entirely discredited. Each provincial mint has been a law unto itself and has coined enormous quantities of sub-silver and copper coins of various weights and fineness; in fact, those in charge of the mints have undoubtedly used their position for the purpose of making money for themselves. The result is, naturally, that the subsidiary coinage of China does not command the confidence of the meanest coolie, and the variations of its weight and fineness provides a living for, it is said, 2,000 exchange shops in Shanghai alone."

As a hopeful indication in this picture of disorder, Mr. Stephen described the way in which dollars minted by the Nanking Mint were circulating all over northern China and penetrating into Manchuria and Mongolia, but he was not able to describe them as being more than "fairly reliable," and at the conference of Chambers held in the following year Mr. G. H. Stitt, his successor, referring to variations between dollars minted in 1920 and 1919, said: "Dollars as variable as these are not coins in the technical sense, for they have no definite intrinsic value. At the best they are but a commodity whose expressed value in the accepted tael unit must fluctuate considerably."

Thus it comes about that foreign banks in China are compelled—not through the "unequal Treaties," to which, of course, the Nationalist ascribe foreign financial influence, but through the chaos which characterises the country's financial as well as its political affairs—to keep stores of sycee and to issue notes of their own. Total imports of silver into Shanghai in the form of bars in 1926 were 71,929, about 70 per cent. of which were imported by British banks, the approximate total of their note issues in China (including Hong Kong) being £7,590,000. If to-morrow the "unequal Treaties" were abolished and all the foreign banks in Shanghai disappeared, leaving the field clear for the native banks, there would be no reliable notes on the market, because there would be no guarantee of any cover for them, while trade would be left without any secure basis in the form of reliable silver supplies available when wanted. That is being illustrated at the present time when, in consequence of the embargo, it has been found necessary to ship silver to Tientsin in a British gunboat.

An extremely important element in this reliability, which the foreign banks help to maintain, is the honesty of Shanghai sycee. Sycee, as explained above, is the term given to silver in ingot form, the form differing in different parts of the country. In Shanghai ingots are in the shape of shoes, weighing close on 50 taels, each tael containing 524.93 grains of fine silver. The production of a shoe is the result of a highly skilled operation performed in what to the onlooker seems a very rudimentary manner, under the supervision of an institution known as the Kung Ku Chu, a public office, but free from Government control, at which anybody in possession of sycee can have its fineness tested and guaranteed at the cost of two tael cents a shoe. Sycee bearing this institution's "chop" and stated by it to be silver of a certain fineness, contains precisely that amount of silver, no more and no less. The Kung Ku Chu is not in any formal sense controlled by the foreign banks, but their watchfulness and precision help to keep it up to the mark, and as it works inside the International Settlement it enjoys the protection which foreign banks themselves enjoy.

Banks and Trade.

The story of British banking in Shanghai goes back to 1848, when the Oriental Banking Corporation, now defunct, opened a branch. Of the existing banks the oldest is the Mercantile Bank, which opened in Shanghai in 1854. In 1858 the Mercantile Bank of India was incorporated under Royal Charter as the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, a title changed in 1893 to the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. From 1894 to 1915 the branch was run as an agency in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., reopening as a branch in the latter year. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, opened in Shanghai in 1857, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in 1864, and the P. & O. Banking Corporation in 1920.

In 1865, when the first balance-sheet of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was published, China's total foreign import trade was valued at Hk. Tls. 84,160,000, or (at Hk.Tls. 3, the average rate of exchange that year), £28,050,000. Of this total Shanghai's importations were valued at about £11,000,000.

In 1925 (the 1926 figures are not yet available) China's total import trade was valued at Hk.Tls. 965,000,000, or about £163,388,000, Shanghai's importations being valued at Hk.Tls. 431,887,000, or about £75,340,000.

The total of bills receivable and discounted in 1926 by the four British banks doing business in Shanghai was over £109,000,000, a large proportion of this total representing business done in that port.

While there is no occasion to labour what these figures plainly tell, their significance would not be fully appreciated without realisation of the fact that the part played by modern Chinese banks in China's foreign trade is, as yet, small. Some 28 are members of the Chinese Bankers' Association, but the foreign trade they finance is but a small fraction of the figures shown above. At the present time, when extreme Nationalists in China are making a "dead set" at everything British, it is important that this fact, and the chaotic condition of China's currency, should be known and understood. Consideration of Chinese affairs has tended to centre round the effects on our trade of boycott to the exclusion of the consequences of allowing the Chinese to "jockey" us out of the safeguards essential to sound finance. Among these are freedom from Governmental interference of the processes whereby bar silver is converted into sycee—the "sheet anchor," as the late Mr. Stephen described it, of the monetary position in Shanghai (a freedom which would disappear if the Chinese were given in the international settlement the powers which they have been given in the ex-British concession at Hankow), and amenability of our banks to British and not to Chinese laws. Let either of these safeguards be removed and our losses will be far greater than those inflicted on us by boycott. Some day, everybody hopes, the Chinese will have a decent Government and a reliable currency.

At present they have neither, and until they have it is absolutely essential that our banks should continue to enjoy the protection which extraterritoriality and foreign administration of Shanghai give them. In saying this one is not thinking only of the prosperity of the banks and of the foreign commercial concerns which they have helped to create, and with which their own prosperity is bound up, one is thinking also of China's prosperity. Her trade, her railways, her growing industrial concerns, all these are the fruits of Sino-foreign, and to a large extent of Sino-British, co-operation under certain conditions. Destroy those conditions at this premature stage, and co-operation will not be made easier and more productive; it will be made harder and less productive.

HELPS CHILDREN OVER HOT WEATHER.

Summer complaint makes little headway with children whose careful mothers use Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy for stomach and bowel complaint, severe and sudden intestinal cramps and weakening diarrhoea. Given in a little sweetened water it is easy to take. For sale everywhere.

LOCAL SHARES.

FLUCTUATIONS DURING THE WEEK.

STEADY TONE.

Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, share and general brokers, in their weekly report dated September 9, state:—

The steady tone in the market reported in our last issue was again in evidence during the past week and the growing confidence felt in the future prosperity of the Colony is reflected by the increased demand for most investment stocks.

Shanghai market is firmer with buyers for Cottons and Docks: Ewos were done at $7.60.

The following are the principal alterations since last week:—

Banks:—The demand continued unabated and sales took place at $1.072½/80.

Unions:—Are quiet at $295½.

Star Ferries:— Are firm with buyers at $54.60.

Douglases:—After having come to business at $33 close with buyers at this price.

Steamboats:—Changed hands at $21.

Hong Kong Tugs:—Experienced a smart rise and now have buyers at $1.10.

Hong Kong Lands:—Were rather firmer and came to business at $55½.

Hong Kong Trams:—Were quiet with some sales reported at $20.

China Providents:—Are quiet at quotations.

China Lights:—Met with no demand and close nominal at quotations.

Dairy Farms:—Still have buyers at $15.20.

Electrics:—After coming to business at $53¼ eased off and now have sellers at $53.

Wharves:—Have had a rise and are in great demand at $114, with few if any sellers.

London Quotations of September 7:—Banks £115.10/-; Indos Deferred £4.15; Shells £4.11.3 all middle prices.

Exchange:—The demand selling rate on London is 1/11.9/16 and the T./T. on Shanghai is Tls. 79¼.

Dividend.—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, has declared an interim dividend for the past half year at the rate of 14% per annum free of Income Tax.

Next Settlement Day is Friday, September 23, 1927.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Consignees of Cargo ex M.S. "Asia" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after Monday.

Consignees of Cargo ex s.s. "City of Evansville" are reminded to take delivery of their goods which will be subject to rent after Monday.

HONG KONG MARKET PRODUCE.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

			Sept. 2, 1927.	June, 1918.	June, 1914.
				Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Beef Sirloin	牛肉	lb.	28	24	12
„ Prime Cut		„	28	23	12
„ Corned	咸牛肉	„	—	23	12
„ Roast	燒肉牛	„	28	24	22
„ Breast	牛腩	„	24	20	18
„ Soup	湯肉	„	26	20	18
„ Steak	牛排	„	28	24	22
„ Steak Sirloin	牛柳	„	40	30	35
„ Sausages	牛腸	„	40	26	20
Bullock's Brains	牛腦	per set	15	10	12
„ Tongue, fresh	牛脷	each	65	50	60
„ Tongue, corned	咸牛脷	„	—	60	—
„ Head	牛頭	„	$1.20	—	$1.20
„ Heart	牛心	lb.	24	18	14
„ Hump, Salt	牛肩	„	34	20	18
„ Feet	牛腳	each	8	10	12
„ Kidneys	牛腰	„	15	10	12
„ Tail	牛尾	„	28	20	22
„ Liver	牛肝	lb.	24	18	14
„ Tripe	牛肚	„	7	6	7
Calves' Head & Feet	牛仔頭腳	set	$1.20	$1.00	$1.00
Mutton Chop	羊排	lb.	48	26	—
„ Leg	羊脾	„	48	26	—
„ Shoulder	羊手	„	46	24	—
„ Saddle	羊肉	„	46	—	—
Pig's Chitlings	豬腸	„	35	—	27
„ Brains	豬腦	Per set	3	—	12
„ Feet	豬腳仔	lb.	18	15	—
„ Fry	豬什碎	„	28	15	18
„ Head	豬頭	„	16	20	—
„ Heart	豬心	each	15	10	10
„ Kidneys	豬腰	„	15	10	8
„ Liver	豬肝	lb	52	30	24
Pork Chop	豬排骨	„	35	25	23
„ Leg	豬腳	„	35	—	—
„ Loin	豬肉	„	38	60	70
„ Fat or Lard	豬油	„	26	21	—
Sheep's Head & Feet	羊頭腳	per set	85	60	70
„ Heart	羊心	each	12	8	7
„ Kidneys	羊腰	„	15	12	10
„ Liver	羊肝	„	46	28	25
Sucking Pigs, to order.	乳豬	lb.	20	25	22
Suet, Beef	牛油	„	30	20	18
„ Mutton	羊油	„	46	26	26
Veal	牛仔肉	„	36	20	19
„ Sausages	牛仔腸	„	40	20	20
„ „ No. 1		„	32	—	—

Fish.

Barbel	鯇魚	lb.	32	19	24
Bream	鯛魚	„	34	20	16
Canton Fresh Water Fish.	廣東省城淡水鮮魚	„	26	18	16
Carp	鯉魚	„	45	16	27
Catfish	鯰魚	„	36	12	9
Codfish	鱈魚	„	45	20	25
Crabs	蟹	„	42	23	26
Cuttle Fish	墨魚	„	23	16	2
Dab		„	52	23	16
Dace	黃皮	„	26	10	9
Dog Fish	鯊魚肚沙	„	12	10	8
Eels, Conger	海鰻	„	34	16	—
„ Fresh Water	淡水鰻鱺	„	26	10	18
„ Yellow	黃田鰻	„	45	26	30
Frogs	石白蛙	„	64	32	25
Garoupa		„	72	40	30
Gudgeon	鮸魚	„	22	18	15
Herrings	白鮸魚	„	32	22	18
Halibut	鞋底魚	„	26	18	23
Labrus	青衣魚	„	34	22	18
Loach	鱔	„	76	22	24
Lobsters	龍蝦	„	56	32	21
Mackerel	在公魚	„	28	20	26
Monk Fish	老鼠魚	„	34	32	28
Mullet	鯔魚	„	32	18	2
Oysters	蠔	„	35	16	22
Parrot Fish	鸚公魚	„	23	14	9
Perch	花芒魚	„	38	20	15
Pike	芒魚	„	13	16	9
Plaice	紅魚	„	44	28	14
Pomfret, Black	烏鯧	„	38	26	29
Pomfret, White	白鯧	„	46	36	30
Prawns	蝦	„	75	36	45
Ray	魟	„	14	10	14
Rock Fish	石狗公	„	24	18	18
Roach	鯪魚	„	38	22	16
Salmon	沙腩魚	„	55	36	30
Shark	鯊	„	16	8	10
Skate	魟魚	„	14	10	10
Shrimps	蝦	„	55	26	35
Snapper	立魚	„	45	32	30
Soles	龍利	„	32	23	28
Tench	炒魚	„	28	22	18
Turbot	龍虎斑	„	34	18	12
Turtles, small, fr. water	龜	„	1.25	40	—

Poultry.

			Sept. 2, 1927.	June, 1918.	June, 1914.
				Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Chicken	雞	lb.	50	30	31
Capons, Small	線雞	„	40	28	30
Capons, Large	肥閹雞	„	55	28	30
Duck	鴨	„	25	22	21
Doves	班鳩	each	—	22	31
Eggs, Hen (cooking)	雞蛋	per doz.	30	18	—
Eggs, Hen (fresh)	新鮮雞蛋	„	36	25	20
Fowls, Canton	本地雞	lb.	60	36	24
Fowls, Hainan	海南雞	„	45	36	24
Geese	鵝	„	45	24	24
Pigeons, Canton	白鴿	each	50	30	—
„ Hoihow	海口鴿	„	40	28	—
Turkeys, Cock	火雞公	lb.	55	—	—
Turkeys, Hen	火雞	„	45	51	45
Snipe	沙鷐	each	—	—	—
Pheasant	山雞	pair	—	—	—
Quail	鵪鶉	each	—	—	2
Partridges	鷓鴣	„	—	—	—

Fruits.

Almonds	杏仁	lb.	60	35	—
Apples (California)	金山蘋果	„	32	24	—
Bananas (bride's)	蕉山香蕉	„	6	4	—
Carambola	楊桃	„	15	12	—
Cocoanuts	椰子	each	12	10	10
Lemons, China	檸檬	lb.	14	7	0
Lemons (America)	金山檸檬	each	8	8	0
Lichees, Dried	荔枝干	lb.	35	25	30
Oranges (Canton)	新會甜橙	„	—	—	—
Oranges	橙	„	—	—	15
Pears (Canton)	沙梨	„	12	—	—
Peanuts	花生	„	12	10	12
Persimmons, Large	紅柿	„	18	12	—
Plantain	大蕉	„	4	3	—
Pumelo, Siam	暹羅柚	each	15	12	6
Walnuts	合桃	lb.	25	—	16
Grapes	葡萄子	„	36	—	—

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes	竹芝	each	—	—	8
Beans, Sprout	芽菜	lb.	18	—	7
„ Long	豆角	„	14	8	—
Beet Root	紅頭	each	3	8	8
Bitter Squash	苦瓜	lb.	6	—	—
Brinjals, Green	青瓜	„	12	5	9
„ Red	紅瓜	„	10	5	8
Cabbage, Chinese	芥菜	„	12	5	12
„ (Shanghai)	鵝菜	„	—	12	—
Cane Shoots, bunch	蔗	„	8	—	—
Cauliflower (Large)	大種菜花	each	—	—	—
„ (Medium)	中種菜花	„	—	—	—
„ (Small)	細種菜花	„	—	6	6
Carrots	金菜	lb.	14	6	6
Celery, Chinese	塘芹菜	„	20	10	6
Chillies, Dried	辣椒干	„	34	25	5
„ Red	紅辣椒	„	15	10	16
„ Green	青花椒	„	15	8	12
Curry Stuff, English	架圍材料	„	10	8	—
Cucumbers	青瓜	„	10	2	—
Garlic	蒜子頭	„	12	6	6
Ginger, Young	薑子	„	8	7	—
„ Old	老薑	„	8	10	—
Horseradish, Shanghai		„	40	8	4
Indian Corn	粟米	„	8	45	—
Lettuce	生菜	„	10	1	—
Water Chestnuts	馬蹄	„	10	—	8
„ Mandarin	桂林馬蹄	„	12	—	8
Mushrooms, Fresh	鮮草菰	„	55	—	8
Okroes		„	18	1	10
Onions, Bombay	洋蔥頭	„	8	8	8
„ Green	生蔥	„	6	4	6
„ Shanghai	上海蔥頭	„	6	6	—
Parsley	芹菜	„	40	60	8
Potato, Sweet	番薯	„	5	8	—
„ Japanese	日本薯仔	„	5	8	—
„ American	金山薯仔	„	6	8	—
Pumpkin	多瓜	„	5	4	4
Radish	紅蘿蔔仔	„	5	—	—
Rhubarb (Fresh)	大菜	„	—	—	10
Shallots	干葱	„	12	8	—
Spinach	菠菜頭	„	10	4	—
Tomatoes	番茄	„	20	7	—
Taros	芋	„	6	6	—
Turnips, Puntí (Long)	蘿蔔菜	„	8	4	—
Vegetable Marrow	節瓜	„	8	4	—
Water Cress	西洋菜	„	12	15	—
Water Lily Root	蓮藕	„	5	6	—

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Essex 6 Cylinders in perfect condition. Only 5 months' use, and only driven by owner, who gives it away for $1,800, on account of his leaving the Colony. Apply:—Duro Motor Company, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.—Chefoo Stamps. Unused. Set of six stamps:—2, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 cents. Price $2 per set.—Apply Box No. 500, c/o "China Mail."

FOR SALE.—One brass "Hung Ming" pan of the Chinese Han Dynasty with automatic springs. Price $1,000.00 Apply Box No. 487, c/o "China Mail."

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YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 5. Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND SURVIVORS.

—Public Auctions—

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
MONDAY, the 12th Sept., 1927,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 2, Kimberley Villas, Corner of Nathan Road and Kimberley Road, Kowloon,
A Quantity of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

comprising:—
Teak Glass Cabinet, Writing Desk and Bookcase, Newly Covered Rexine Chesterfield Couch and Armchairs, Carpets, Rugs, Ceiling Fan, Table Fan, Pictures, Sideboard with Bevelled Mirror, Dinner Waggon, Dining Table and Chairs, Bedsteads, Double and Single Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, etc.

AND
One Porcelain Bath.
One "Singer" Treadle Sewing Machine.
One Yacht Piano by Anderson Music Co.
One Victrola and Stand.

Catalogues will be issued.

On View from 10 a.m., Sunday, the 11th September, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 7th September, 1927.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Registrar, The Supreme Court, to sell by Public Auction

on MONDAY,
the 12th September, 1927,
at 2.30 p.m.
on the Premises

The Goods and Chattels of Marie Flint, J. L. Durand, The Europe Trading Co. and The Cafe Restaurant Parisien of No. 12, Pedder Street, Ground Floor and Rear Portion of First Floor.

comprising:—
Dining Tables, Dining Chairs, Nice Carpets and Rugs, Oil Paintings, Pictures, Electric Ceiling and Table Fans, Table and Bracket Lamps and Fittings, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass Ware, Linen, Ice Chests, Blackwood Ware, Wines, Liqueurs, Typewriters, Adding Machine, Mimeograph Machine, Desks, Safes, Filing Cabinets, Clocks, Teak and Glass Partitions, Fixtures and Fittings, Dresses and Materials, Hats, Trimmings, Hand Bags, etc., etc.

ALSO
One Baby Grand Piano.
AND
One Kelvinator.

Terms:—As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 10th Sept., 1927.

NOTICES.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE & RECREATION CLUB OF MACAO, LTD.
NOTICE
4th Extra Race Meeting, 1927.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 10th and 11th September, 1927.

The above is postponed until further notice.

By Order,
S. W. CHENG, Secretary.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 8th October, 1927, & MONDAY, 10th October, 1927 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries will close at **Twelve O'clock Noon**, on SATURDAY, 24th September, 1927.

Hong Kong, 2nd September, 1927.

HONG KONG & KOWLOON TAXICAB CO., LTD.

IN LIQUIDATION.

TENDERS are invited for the Purchase of the following as they now stand in storage:—

20 Citroen Taxicabs recently overhauled and in good condition.
20 Citroen Taxicabs requiring small repairs.
Large quantity of used spare Taxicab Body and Engine Parts, Wheels, etc.
Also large quantity of New Citroen Spare Parts costing approximately $15,000.00.

Inspection can be arranged on application.

Tenders, accompanied by Deposit of 5 per cent. of offer, will be received up to 15th October, 1927 and should be addressed to the undersigned.

JOHN FLEMING, C.A.,
Liquidator,
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,
3, Queen's Road, Central,
Hong Kong.
8th September, 1927.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FUN begs to state that he has been a teacher of Chinese to European Officers and Merchants in Hong Kong for more than twenty years, that he has had considerable experience in training students for examinations in Chinese, and holds first-class certificates.

Persons wishing to study the Chinese language are requested to communicate with him at No. 104, Praya East, first floor.
Terms moderate.

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER — STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. SCHOOL for GIRLS and SMALL BOYS. A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:

MISS RUTH CULLEY
(Camb. Higher Local).
(Camb. Teachers' Diploma).
MISS GERTRUDE TURNER
(National Frodel Higher Certificate).

BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

PUBLIC AUCTION of the undermentioned Valuable Properties Situate in the New Territories in the Colony of Hong Kong.

New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 53 on which is situated the Tai Wan Glass Factory.

This Lot is situate at Kowloon Bay.

A Fish Pond situate at New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 8 in the New Territories.

Lot Nos. 5908 and 5918 in Survey District 1 in the New Territories (Agricultural Lots)

to be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION
on
THURSDAY, the 15th Sept., 1927,
at 3 o'clock, p.m.
IN FOUR LOTS
by Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
at their Sales Room,
8, Duddell Street, Hong Kong.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to:—
Messrs. HASTINGS, DENNYS & BOWLEY,
Vendor's Solicitors,
8, Des Vœux Road Central,
or to
Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,
The Auctioneers,
No. 8, Duddell Street.
Hong Kong, 19th August, 1927.

FAMOUS ECZEMA REMEDY.
FOR EXTERNAL USE ONLY.

Thousands praised this wonderful remedy. Used for centuries with amazing success. A swift, sure relief for Eczema, Itch, Tetter, Rash, Ulcerated Leg and all Skin diseases. No matter how long standing. Give it a trial.

Generous Jar only $2.00.
On Sale at:
No. 40 Queen's Road, C., Hong Kong.

NOTICES.

FUN O' THE FAIR.

Send your White Elephants, please!

THE MILITARY BRANCH of the Hong Kong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League are arranging

A WHITE ELEPHANT STALL
at Lee Gardens on 1st October, 1927.

Everyone has a White Elephant.
One Man's Meat is another Man's Poison.
Everybody's loved by someone.
Your White Elephant may be just what your Neighbour pines for.
Send your White Elephant as soon as possible to

MRS. R. A. F. ROBINSON,
Helena May Institute.
Hong Kong, 10th September, 1927.

HONG KONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH YEARLY DRAWING OF TWENTY DEBENTURES of the Hong Kong Club (1920 issue—$500 each) was held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1927, when the following Debentures were drawn for redemption:—

26	280	434	545	721
160	303	447	636	780
214	332	484	651	789
274	347	499	664	838

and will be payable at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on Friday, the 30th September, 1927, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Acting Secretary.
Hong Kong, 8th September, 1927.

HONG KONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

IN Terms of Debenture Conditions Nos. 12, 13 and 14, the Drawing of 20 Additional Debentures (1920 issue—$500 each) was held in the Club House on THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1927, when the following Debentures were drawn for redemption:—

19	234	361	609	726
33	261	480	623	745
147	271	515	655	806
224	341	566	691	831

These Debentures will be payable at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on Saturday, the 31st March, 1928, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Acting Secretary.
Hong Kong, 8th September, 1927.

X PUBLISHED ANNUALLY. THE X
LONDON DIRECTORY
with Provincial & Foreign Sections and Trade Headings in Five Languages, enables traders to communicate direct with
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in London and in the Provincial Towns and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom and Ireland, the Continent of Europe, Africa, America, Asia, Australasia, etc. The names, addresses and other details are classified under more than 3,000 trade headings, including
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At all good Chemists' shops, druggists, etc. Distributors,

MULLER & PHIPPS,
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MARTIN'S PILLS
APIOL & STEEL
Sure and certain for all Female complaints. Every lady should keep a box in the house. Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the world.
Proprietors: Martin, Canada, Southampton, England.

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

HOOVER FAVOURITE IN G. O. P. CIRCLES.

Rapid City, South Dakota September 2.

During the closing days of President Coolidge's vacation, practically all conversation here is centering upon the question of the presidential succession.

Along among all others the name of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, stands out as receiving extended comment.

Several visiting congressmen have declared that Hoover is the only man at present in the public eye in the West and Mid-West.

Eastern Republicans reported that movements are under way to arouse public interest in Hoover's favour.

Vice-President Charles G. Dawes' recent announcement that he is not seeking higher office has in a measure put him out of the picture, although it is felt that if "drafted" both President Coolidge and General Dawes might be relied upon not to create an embarrasing situation.

Frank Lowden, former governor of Illinois and a contender for the Republican nomination in 1920, is still thought to have a good grip of the "farm vote" of the Middle West. The popular Nicholas Longworth, speaker of the house and husband of the former Alice Roosevelt, is strong in the East. Andrew Mellon's record as secretary of the treasury puts him under consideration.

But it always comes back to Hoover, whose serving both at home and abroad have made him known all over the country and who carries no such regional disabilities as are attached to almost every other possible candidates.—United Press.

CANTON SILHOUETTES.

Cross the creek by a white bridge from the Concession. Wrought-iron gates, with wickets and a guard; through them on to waste ground, glittering in tropic sun, straight on, and plunge—into the city.

The change of temperature from sun to eternal shade gives one a physical sensation of the skin. Here all is activity; uneven slabs of grey stone form the paving under which run what drains there are. It is but a patch, at most six feet across; open shops on either side, the walls lined with cupboards, a round table in the centre of the shop and small stools. Here the morning and the evening meal are shared by all, master, man, and outside coolies. And later, when the flaming sun falls behind the forest of masts on the outer river, here they will sleep—perhaps there is a room above, or behind, for the women.

The bowls are filled with rice, the small ladies and the chopsticks dip in and out to catch up the succulent pieces of fish or pork in the centre bowl, and suddenly there is a cry in the street. It rises high above the ceaseless hum; a prisoner is passing to execution, his hands behind his back, police hurrying him along, but not so fast that he fails to catch the proffered piece of pork from the chopsticks of the wealthy shoe merchant, for this means great good fortune to the donor. Lucky is the man who shares his food with the condemned.

The Shops.

Passing the shoe shops, which extend on either side for half a mile, the street widens a little, and there are artificial gardens, in which you can buy Madonna lilies, small orange trees laden with fruit, dwarf magnolias, gardenias, expensive mau tan, which, when its buds open, will be the large pink peony on a stunted root. There are porcelain shops here, too, and stalls in every crevice of the wall.

Human hair in glittering black manes, baby caps made of patchwork in all colours, curios, and vases spread on stone slabs, or trays of baked blackbeetles which the children buy, two for a cent, and eat greedily.

Peacock feathers in fans, fish shells dyed, carved, and unrecognisable as spoons, pendants, watch-cases, small plates, round beads, backs of brushes—mother-of-pearl let into tables. The sun finds a spot uncovered by roofing—is it an accident that the rays leap and flame amongst amber? Palest yellow, darkest mahogany, strings, lumps, pools of colour, irresistible, even to the habitué.

Jade under glass cases. . . . After some talk, the master brings forth his keys with an air of doing you honour, and shows you strings of perhaps seventy or one hundred beads, no bigger than large pearls, and perhaps twice the price, if the colour is exactly that translucent sea green, without streaks.

An ivory shop, a score of curio stores. Spend an hour running through the heaped collection on the shelf. There are watches, enamel pendants, carvings in white jade, quartz, cornelian, amber, amethyst, or soapstone. Vases of heavenly hue and shape—all yours for a moderate price, if you have time and energy to bargain, and to bargain, and then to bargain again.

Play the game! Walk away reluctantly. Turn back, with a quick jest at the expense of some bystander, and the master will follow you, with a view to reopening negotiations nearer to your heart's desire. Show impatience, and he will dismiss you, with a wave of his hand.—Janet Hall, in the "Morning Post."

INDIAN COMMUNIST.

ILLEGAL VISIT TO MOSCOW.

Simla, Aug. 19.

According to the story of the prosecution in the Fazalaali Qurban case, Qurban migrated from India in connection with the Hijrat movement in 1920, and proceeded via Kabul, to Tashkant, where he had two months' military training, and from there to Moscow, where he joined the Eastern Branch of the University. Qurban contributed an article to "Vanguard" on the subject of the Eastern Branch of the Moscow University.

Leaving Moscow, he embarked at Marseilles on the French boat "D'Artagnan" and landed at Colombo, whence he made his way to Bombay, where he joined an engineering firm and worked for a month, when he was arrested under the Passport Act.

Soon after, the passport proceedings were dropped and the case was transferred to Peshawar, where the accused was tried by the District Magistrate, on a charge of conspiracy to wage war against the King.

Long Trial.

The trial lasted for three months. Accused was defended by Mr. Chamanlal, a member of the Legislative Assembly.

Accused admitted his stay at Tashkant and his study in Moscow, but contended that he had committed no offence. He believed that Communism was no crime, so long as conspiracy to wage war against the King was not proved.

He contended that such conspiracy was not proved by the mere fact of attendance at a military school at Teshkant and the Moscow University.

The Magistrate found accused guilty and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

It is understood that the defence are filing an appeal in the Judical Commissioner's Court, Peshawar, and are also moving the Governor-General to transfer the case to the Punjab High Court.

[An earlier message stated:—Lahore, August 17.—Mr. Thompson, Additional District Magistrate, Peshawar, has sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment Fazalaali Qurban, charged with having left India for Moscow via Kabul, and there having joined the Eastern Branch of the Moscow University.]

INDIGESTION STOPS AT ONCE.

Whatever strides science may have made in combating diseases, no better remedy has been discovered for stopping indigestion than 'Bisurated' Magnesia, which to-day is used by thousands of stomach sufferers with never-failing success. 'Bisurated' Magnesia treats indigestion in the only logical way, by instantly neutralising excess acids, preventing fermentation, and soothing, healing and strengthening the inflamed stomach lining, which soon becomes healthy and strong. 'Bisurated' Magnesia is sold by all chemists in both powder and tablet forms. It is the remedy that is recommended by doctors. It is used in hospitals and by thousands of one-time sufferers who have proved again and again that 'Bisurated' Magnesia is an unfailing reliever of all acid-caused digestive troubles.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
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THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for General Weaknesses.
Sold by leading Chemists, or other No. return mail from DR. LECLERC Med. Co. Haverstock Rd. N.W.5 London
If in doubt No. required do not hesitate to write for our FREE honest opinion as to suitability.

POLAR CAKE
ITS QUALITY TEAT COUNTS

CHURCH NOTICES.

A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL NOTICES UNDER THIS HEADING

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG KONG.

September 11, 1927.
13th Sunday After Trinity.
Holy Communion (8 a.m.) (Choral.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.
Evensong (6 p.m.)
Preacher: Rev. C. I. Blanchett.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

[Branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass, U.S.A.]
Macdonnell Road, below Bowen Road Tram Station.

Sunday Service 11.15 a.m.
Subject: "Substance."
Wednesday Evening Meeting at 5.30 o'clock.
Reading Room at above address, open:—
Tuesday and Friday 10 a.m. to 12 Noon.
Monday and Thursday 5 to 7 p.m.
The Public is cordially invited to attend the services and visit the Reading Room.

THE
TELEPHONE HANDBOOK

JULY—DECEMBER ISSUE

THE BUSY MAN'S STAND-BY

Arranged in Numerical Order

Specimen Page:

Central—22	The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., 5, Wyndham St.
Central—22	"China Mail" (Newspaper), 5, Wyndham St.
Central—22	The Dollar Directory Co., 5, Wyndham St.
Central—22	Telephone Hand Book, 5, Wyndham St.
Central—22	"Hongkong Sunday Herald," 5, Wyndham St.
Peak—22	Bellamy, L. C. F., Res., 358, The Peak.
Peak—22	H.K. Tramways, Ltd., General Manager's Res., 358, The Peak.
Kowloon—22	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Cement Works, Hok-un.
Central—23	Aubrey, Dr., office, Alexandra Bldg.
Central—23	Macgown, Dr. J. C., Office, Alexandra Bldg.
Central—23	Anderson, Dr. J. W., Office, Alexandra Bldg.
Peak—23	Knight, C. C., Res., 184, The Peak.
Peak—23	Butterfield & Swire, Mr. C. C. Knight, Res., 184, The Peak.
Peak—23	Little, J. H., Res., 183, The Peak.
Peak—23	Butterfield & Swire, Little, J. H., Res., 183, The Peak.
Kowloon—23	Ye Fong Chan, 136, Temple St., Yaumati.
Central—24	Tak Shun Bank, 155, Queen's Road C.
Peak—24	Stewart, Rev., A. D., Res., 112, The Peak.
Kowloon—24	Dixon, H., Res., 4, Lyeemoon Villas, Chatham Rd.
Central—25	Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Aberdeen Dock, Aberdeen.
Peak—25	Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Chief Manager's Res., 508, Magazine Gap, The Peak.
Peak—25	Dyer, R. M., Res., Magazine Gap, 508, The Peak.
Kowloon—25	Eastern Store, 314, Nathan Road.
Central—26	Alice Memorial Hospital, 72a, Hollywood Rd.
Peak—26	Matilda Hospital, 187-189, The Peak.
Peak—26	Sanders, Dr. J. Herbert, 187-189, The Peak.
Kowloon—26	Tiu Chan, 91, Alpin St.
Central—27	Ross, Alex. & Co., (China), Ltd., Prince's Bldg.
Kowloon—27	Bond, C., Res., 106, Kowloon Tong.
Central—28	Police Station, Shaukiwan.

$1.00

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

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£120, £112, £110, £102 £83, via San Francisco.
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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
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*SIBERIA MARU ..... Tuesday, 4th October.
TAIYO MARU ..... Tuesday, 18th October.
*Calls Los Angeles, omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
KATORI MARU ..... Saturday, 24th September.
ATSUTA MARU ..... Saturday, 8th October.
KASHIMA MARU ..... Saturday, 22nd October.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU ..... Wednesday, 21st September.
AKI MARU ..... Wednesday, 19th October.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO.
SADO MARU ..... Saturday, 10th September.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
ANYO MARU ..... Thursday, 29th September.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
HAKATA MARU ..... Wednesday, 21st September.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
†MAYEBASHI MARU ..... Thursday, 22nd September.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
†LIMA MARU ..... Friday, 21st October.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.
†AKITA MARU ..... Monday, 19th September.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU ..... Friday, 16th September.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
†OSAKA MARU (Moji direct) ..... Sunday, 11th September.
†RANGOON MARU ..... Saturday, 17th Sept.
HAKONE MARU ..... Monday, 19th September.
†PENANG MARU (Moji direct) .... Tuesday, 20th September.
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For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Tel: Central No. 292 (Private exchange to all departments.)

M. M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).
Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK:—

S.S. "CAPT. FAURE" due to arrive from DUNKIRK.
LONDON, HAVRE about the 20th September.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers.		Sailings from Marseilles.	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles.
ATHOS II...	A	—	—	27th Sept.
ANGERS	B	12th August	13th Sept.	11th Oct.
D'ARTAGNAN... ...	A	26th August	27th Sept.	25th Oct.
GAL. METZINGER..	A	9th September	11th Oct.	8th Nov.
SPHINX	A	23rd September	25th Oct.	22nd Nov.
PORTHOS...	A	7th October	9th Nov.	6th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES
(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class Steamers: 1st Class .. £99. 0s. 0d. 2nd .. £70. 0s. 0d.
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CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

SHIPPING SECTION.

ALL ABOARD!

EVERY TRADE BOOMS WHEN SHIPS ARE BUILDING.

One of the most hopeful signs for a trade revival is the amount of new shipping ordered from British yards. Reports from the Clyde are very optimistic, and one authority predicts that 1927 will prove a good second to the boom year of 1913.

There is a common belief that shipbuilding only provides employment for the "black squads," as riveters, platers, caulkers, drillers, and engineers are termed, but actually every class of tradesman is required before a modern liner is ready. If orders for steel plates are heavy, then our rolling mills and furnaces are busy, and this in turn necessitates demands for pig iron, and coal and coke with which to make it into steel.

When Things Are "Quiet."

To the eye of the uninitiated it may appear that only those trades which prepare a ship for launching are getting orders, and when the ship is launched the work is practically finished. This illusion is created because the heavy trades do their work chiefly on the outer parts of the ship. The noise made by the incessant hammering undoubtedly conveys the idea that tremendous work is being done, and when the din ceases there is the corresponding impression that "things are quiet in the shipyard."

While it is true that "things are quiet" on a vessel after it is launched, it does not follow that no work is being done. When a ship is launched and taken to the dock for fitting out, a new army of workers, composed of plumbers, electricians, joiners, cabinet-makers, french-polishers, upholsterers, and so son, arrives.

Consider the work of the much-maligned plumber. Comedians may make jokes about his brother, the house-plumber, but no one seeing the ship plumber at work would regard him as a subject for derision. On a modern liner such as the "Aquitania," hundreds of cabins must be fitted for hot and cold water, sanitary accommodation of the most up-to-date kind is needed, and the great swimming bath and private baths must be supplied. Actually 11,300 yards of steel pipes are required.

Work for Everyone.

Take the electrician. The "Aquitania" has an electrical equipment sufficient to light a town of 100,000 inhabitants. Over 200 miles of cable were laid and more than 700 miles of wires, weighing some 45 tons.

Exactly 90,000 porcelain insulators were used in the work, and no fewer than 180 separate motors with a total of 2,000 horse-power. Nearly 10,000 lights and 1,500 bell-pushes were fitted. In the kitchens alone there are forty different electrically-driven appliances, whilst electric power is used to work fans, pumps, lifts, davits, deck cranes, clocks, searchlights, telephones, and so on.

Think of the work involved in fitting up the magnificent Louis XVI. restaurant of the "Aquitania," or take the grill-room, with its white-tiled floors and wonderful wood-work.

Joiners and other wood-workers find employment on the various staircases and in the bedrooms, lounges, drawing-rooms, libraries, and galleries. In a gigantic liner there is work for women as well as men, and in the case of the "Aquitania" jobs of various kinds were found for no fewer than 500 of them.

P600,000.

FOR NEW PHILIPPINE BOATS.

Enlargement of the coast guard fleet of the bureau of commerce and industry is urged by Director Field Reyes in view of the increasing need for such vessels in various Government activities, it was learned by a Manila paper. A memorandum submitted to the Secretary of Commerce and Communications urges that the legislature be requested to authorise the Bureau of Commerce and Industry to purchase a lighthouse tender and a cable ship. For these purposes, the sum of at least P600,000, — P350,000 of which would be for the cableship, —is necessary, Mr. Reyes stated.

Numerous requests from the Bureau of Posts, the Philippine health service, the Executive Bureau and several provincial boards for coastguard service have been turned down to the lack of ships, it is said. At present there are only three vessels in actual operation. The result is that maritime service is seriously impaired, the director said.

Mr. Reyes attributed the recent incursions of Japanese into the north to the lack of adequate patrol of the coasts of the Islands. Even the lighthouses and other aids to navigation are often neglected and inter-island shipping is consequently seriously handicapped. The delay in mails from distant places not visited by private guard service is also due to the lack of vessels to make regular trips to these remote points.

LIFEBOAT IS FOUND.

Residents of Tacaban island, of the Sulu archipelago, recently found a life boat market "Penang," according to a telegram received at Constabulary headquarters from the district commander of Mindanao and Sulu. The life boat contained various articles. It is believed that a vessel, probably called "Penang" foundered between "Borneo" and the "Philippines." Customs officials in Manila have not been informed of any recent marine accident in Philippine or adjacent waters.

BIGGER NAVY.

URGED BY U.S. SECRETARY FOR NAVY.

Thomaston (Maine), Sept. 2.

The uncertainties of the past in national defence must be done away with, so far as possible, Curtis W. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, declared in an address here at exercises in honour of the memory of Major General Henry Knox, the first Secretary of War after the declaration of independence in 1776.

With reference to aviation, Secretary Wilbur said:—

"This new weapon for offence and defence—the aeroplane and its equipment—does not furnish a cheap simple solution of the problems of national defence. It has not rendered obsolete either armies or navies, guns, tanks or ships.

"It has only added another essential element necessary to national defence against a well-prepared foe.

"The nations at Geneva thought to prepare an agenda for the limitation of armaments and of military power, but the more the problem is studied, the more difficult it seems to effect such a limitation or such an agreement.

"Whatever the results of this conference may be, the fact remains that if we are to have a navy, we must build one. If we are to maintain parity with Great Britain, it will be only because we build up to, and continue to maintain, parity."—Associated Press.

FOUR SAILBOATS SUNK.

Four sailing vessels were sunk in a typhoon last month in Pio Quinto bay, Camiguin island, in the Babuyanes group, without loss of life. News of the disaster was received in telegrams to Manila from Henry Becker, an American living in Aparri, Cagayan. The boats, believed to be pearl fishers, were manned by 54 men. The men have been taken to Aparri.

It is believed that the craft came from Canlope, in Bohol province, and were carried out to the China Sea into the Babuyanes islands by strong winds. The vessels were the "Dalmacio," "Santa Filomena," "De la Paz" and "Belhica."

Mr. Becker also forwarded a telegram to the Governor General, requesting transportation to Manila, for the survivors on the steamship "Everett."

AMERICAN AUSTRALIA ORIENT LINE.

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U. S. Shipping Board
By SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
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S.S. "WEST CAJOOT" Sept. 20.
S.S. "WEST ELCAJON" Oct. 3.
FOR MANILA, ILOILO, ZAMBOANGA & CEBU.
S.S. "CRISFIELD" Sept. 14.

For full information apply to—
SWAYNE & HOYT, INC.
L. EVERETT, Inc.
General Agents
Telephone C. 3008
1st Floor, Queen's Building.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.
SAILINGS 1927.

STEAMERS	H'Kong Leave	S'hai Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama Leave	V'ver Arrive
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct.
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 21	Feb. 24	Mar. 4

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from S'hai).

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE
£120 £112 £83

All first and second class rooms on the "Empress of Canada," "Empress of Asia" and "Empress of Russia" are fitted with hot and cold running water.

HONG HONG—MANILA SERVICE.

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila		Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Sept. 20	Sept. 22	EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 1	Oct. 3

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TRAVELLERS CHEQUES
PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.
THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C.752 Cables: "CACANPAC."
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42 Cables: "NAUTILUS."

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
AMAZON MARU .....Saturday, 10th September.
ATLAS MARU .....Wednesday, 5th October.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
HAWAII MARU .....Thursday, 29th September
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
INDUS MARU .....Monday, 19th September.
SHUNKO MARU .....Tuesday, 4th October.
SUMATRA MARU .....Wednesday, 19th October.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
CHICAGO MARU .....Wednesday, 28th September.
PANAMA MARU .....Friday, 28th October.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
BINGO MARU .....Sunday, 25th September.
SEATTLE MARU .....Tuesday, 25th October.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Japan Ports.
LONDON MARU (from Shanghai)...Monday, 12th September.
HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.
TAIKWA MARU .....Tuesday, 13th Sept., 10 a.m.
MENADO MARU .....Tuesday, 27th September, Noon.
KAIJO MARU .....Sunday, 18th Sept., 2 p.m.
JAPAN PORTS
AMUR MARU .....Monday, 12th September.
KEELUNG Via SWATOW & AMOY.
HOZAN MARU .....Sunday, 11th September, 2 p.m.
MENADO MARU .....Wednesday, 14th Sept., Noon.
TAKAO Via SWATOW & AMOY.
TAKAO DIRECT.
SOURABAYA MARU .....Tuesday, 27th September.
DAIREN Via CHEFOO & TSINGTAO.

For further particulars please apply to:—OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

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AGENTS FOR
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT .. ELLERMAN LINE
S.S. "KABINGA" .....London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Leith ..... 14th September
S.S. "CITY OF PERTH" ..... London, Havre & Glasgow ..... 4th November

AUSTRALIA ..... AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE...AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" ..... via Suez Canal ..... 9th October
S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" ..... via Suez Canal ..... 6th November

ALSO AGENTS FOR
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BOSTON, NEW YORK, PH'PHIA & HAVANA ... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
M.V. "OLIVEBANK" ..... via Suez Canal ..... 27th September
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ..... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
S.S. "TINHOW" ..... From Hong Kong ..... 25th October
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to:—
Telephone ..... Central 4791. THE BANK LINE, LTD.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "ASIA"
will be loading for AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other Scandinavian Ports on or about:—
3rd OCTOBER.

Further sailings:—	Expected on or about:—	Will leave homeward-bound on or about:—
M.S. "AFRIKA"	20th October	.....
M.S. "MALAYA"	5th November	.....
M.S. "DANMARK"	1st December	.....

Subject to change without notice.
For further particulars, please apply to:—
JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
*DEVANHA	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
KIDDERPORE	5,334	19th Sept.	Straits, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi
KHYBER	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles & London
ALIPORE	5,273	6th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
NYANZA	7,023	12th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
MALWA	10,986	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London
NAGPORE	5,283	20th Oct	Straits, Colombo & London
KASHMIR	8,985	29th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
MACEDONIA	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MONGOLIA	16,504	26th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,946	10th Dec.	Marseilles and London
KASHGAR	9,005	24th Dec.	Marseilles and London
MOREA	10,953	7th Jan. 1928	Marseilles & London

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireaus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

* Calls at Port Sudan. Does not carry 2nd class passengers.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TALMA	10,000	15th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TILAWA	10,006	30th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKLIWA	7,936	5th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, & Melbourne.
ARAFURA	6,000	28th Oct.	

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

ALIPORE	5,273	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TAKLIWA	7,936	15th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MALWA	10,986	26th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
NYANZA	7,023	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
LAHORE	5,252	27th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHMIR	8,985	30th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ARAFURA	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama
MACEDONIA	11,120	15th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MONGOLIA	16,504	29th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TANDA	6,956	8th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MANTUA	10,946	12th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHGAR	9,005	26th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MOREA	10,953	10th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C., HONGKONG. Agents.

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.s. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY"	Via Suez Canal	9th Oct.
S.S. "THESEUS"	Via Suez Canal	23rd Oct.
S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE"	Via Suez Canal	6th Nov.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., Hong Kong.

Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

STEAMER LINES.

SUGGEST ORIENT TO U.S. TEACHERS.

"A Suggestion of Strategy," a small pamphlet issued by the "American Mail Line at Seattle and distributed to some 10,000 delegates who attended the National Educational Association convention at Seattle on June 8, has been received at the Manila offices of the Robert Dollar Company.

The pamphlet is written to "the teachers of America—the republic's first and last line of defence." It deals with the Far East, especially China and the present problems confronting that country. Its object is to get the teachers to teach truths about China and other countries that rim the Pacific ocean — "to enable those countries to avoid the pitfalls into which all Europe has plunged within the last dozen years."

In part, it reads:—

"Teach the children of America, to-day, that China is not a country of four hundred million bandits but a land which, given a helping hand, will surmount the barriers confronting it. Teach the children that the Chinese are a people of real flesh and blood, that they have emotions and longings and aspirations identical with our own that America's strong, patient kindliness will help to fulfil . . .

"If the present convention of the National Educational Association were to do nothing else than to give the necessary impetus that would set in immediate motion the teaching of such principles throughout all the classrooms of America, a great and worthy thing would have been accomplished."

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The s.s. "Bolton Castle" (D. & Co.) arrived in Manila on September 3. Cargo is expected to come forward by the s.s. "President Grant."

The P. & O. s.s. "Alipore" left Singapore for this port on September 5 at 3 p.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due here to-morrow at about noon.

The s.s. "Pres. Grant" of the American Mail Line will arrive from Manila to-morrow. She will sail for San Francisco and Los Angeles via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Monday, September 12, 1927, at midnight, instead of on Tuesday, as previously notified.

The s.s. "Pres. Lincoln" of the Dollar Steamship Line will arrive from San Francisco and Los Angeles via Honolulu, Japan Ports and Shanghai on Monday afternoon and will sail for Manila on the following day at 6 p.m.

"The s.s. "Pres. Harrison" of the Dollar Steamship Line will arrive from the United States on Monday morning and will continue her voyage around the world, making the following ports of call en route:—Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa and Marseilles. From Marseilles the s.s. "Pres. Harrison" will continue to Boston and New York and from there to Havana, Cristobal, Balboa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Kobe and Shanghai and thence to Hong Kong.

The M.V. "Esquilino (D. & Co.) from Brindisi, is expected in Hong Kong on September 13.

The Ben Line s.s. "Benavon" from Leith, Middlesbro', Antwerp, London and Straits, is due to arrive here on September 14.

The C.P.S., R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" (from Manila) is due here at 7 a.m. on September 12, and will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf. She will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, at noon on September 14.

The C.P.S., R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" left Vancouver for Hong Kong via Japan ports and Shanghai on September 1, and is due here on September 19.

The C.P.S., R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" left Yokohama on September 2 at 3 p.m., and is due at Vancouver on September 19.

The M.V. s.s. "Japan" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Antwerp on September 2, and is due here on or about October 12.

The M.V. s.s. "Romolo" (D. & Co.) sailed from Suez on October 6, and is expected here on October 13.

The s.s. "Kendal Castle" (Dodwell & Co., Ltd.) sailed from New York on September 20, and is expected here on October 14.

The following vessels of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes are expected to arrive in Hong Kong:—

S.S. "Angers" September 13.
S.S. "D'Artagnan" September 27.
S.S. "Capitaine Faure" September 20.
S.S. "General Metzinger" October 11.
S.S. "Si-Kiang" October 21.
S.S. "Sphinx" October 25.
S.S. "Porthos" November 9.

MANILA PIER.

SIZE NOT WARRANTED BY ECONOMIC CONDITION.

Judge Simplicio del Rosario, Manila jurist, with a family party consisting of Mrs. del Rosario, his niece, Miss Carolina del Rosario and his son, Luis, have returned from an extended trip in Europe and America. During their six months' tour the party has visited a majority of the leading cities of Europe and many large cities of America.

"The thing which impressed me most is the enormous difference between the pier in New York, the centre of trade of the United States, and our Pier 7. Any stranger coming to these shores, seeing Pier 7, at once thinks of the Philippines as the richest country in the world. He is surprised when he finds later that this marvellous feat of engineering skill is so unwarranted by the economic condition of the country.

"This is the most costly pier in the world. Neither in America nor in Europe can you find one like it. In Japan where commerce and industry flourish, there is no pier that can be compared with this. In Kobe four piers were constructed in two years, none of which cost more than P2,000,000, according to Mr. A. Takamiya, representative of the Red Cross in Japan, who also arrived on the 'Empress of Asia.'

"If instead of spending P15,000,000 for the construction of Pier 7, several moderately priced piers like those of Kobe were set up, the rest of the P15,000,000 devoted to public schools, the Philippines would have benefitted much. This pier is so out of place in a country as poor as ours. It is too much of a luxury."

FREIGHT MARKET.

Shanghai, Sept. 1.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s Freight and Coal Market Report states:—

The situation in our Outward Freight markets we find to be as follows:—

To United Kingdom and Continent:—Our local export market shows very little change since our last report and, outside of some tea and silk, there is very little general cargo moving at the moment, but tea is expected to improve as the season grows older.

The Hankow market continues active and there is quite a strong demand for space for beans per direct loading steamers to Europe.

The Dalny and Vladivostock markets remain on the whole without any determined tendency, although several new fixtures have been reported.

The bulk-oil rate from Dalny, which was lowered a few weeks ago, has now been raised again to 60s. a ton.

Reports on the new season's crops are very favourable, so a fairly good business may be expected and there is already some demand for November shipment.

Coastwise:—For the most part business continues steady on the coast, but further silting in the the Haiho River has resulted more or less in the closing of the port and the situation is not expected to change, at any rate until the freshets next year, in the meantime Tongku, with lighterage to Tientsin, will become the acepted method of dealing with cargo.

On the Yangtsze River all Chinese tonnage has been forbidden to proceed up river while foreign steamers may only sail under convoy, but despite the unsettled state of affairs, a fair business is offering.

The Coal Market Report—Japan Coal: — The situation on this market remains substantially the same as when last writing and the demand still continues from native dealers for supplies up to the end of this and beginning of next year but, owing to the high prices ruling in Japan and the present high rate of exchange, it is very difficult for buyers and sellers to arrive at a settlement.

The demand from Hankow for coal also continues strong but the added difficulty of making satisfactory arrangements for the payment of supplies is a serious hindrance to the consummation of business but a fair amount of coal has been sold to ports lower down the Yangtsze River, as buyers there are able to finance purchases through their Shanghai offices.

Fushan Coal:—No change.

Shantung Coal:—No change.

Kaiping Coal:—The market has been very dull during the past fortnight, buyers being in the position of waiting for some outcome of the fighting now in progress.

There is a strong demand from Yangtsze ports, and particularly from Hankow, to be satisfied as soon as the situation in the Yangtsze permits.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

From EUROPE.

THE Steamship "CITY OF BOMBAY" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th September, 1927, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 22nd September, 1927, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

Hong Kong 10th September, 1927.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Company (Limited):—

Parlance, from Kobe.

Yamaguchi 43 First, from Lyon.

Deo Gracias Alcantara 65 Nathan Road, from San Pablo.

Pole Star Low Tsze Ching, from Shanghai.

E. V. JESSEN.
Superintendent.

Hong Kong Station, 8th September, 1927.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in E. E. Telegraph Office, Hong Kong.

Cooling, from Haiphong.

Sherman Finch Krelmin, from St. Paul Minn.

Henry, Hotel Metropole, from Saigon.

Mokuzai from Bangkok.

E. A. LEGGATT,
Superintendent.

Hong Kong, 8th September 1927.

Like Your City Club

The smoking room aboard President Liners—dedicated to the man who likes a good smoke, companionship and the supreme enjoyment of genuine travel comfort.

The magnificent President Liners are broad of beam and exceptionally steady. All are oil burners, swift, express liners.

The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and inviting.

All staterooms are outside, splendidly furnished and equipped with beds—not berths. Each room has hot and cold running water, also fans, wardrobe, thermos bottles and reading lamps. Private bath and showers in connection with many rooms perfect the travel comfort of these giant passenger liners.

The Cuisine is world famous. The deliciously prepared menus will delight you. And how the orchestra adds zest to your dining.

The decks are spacious. The Glass-enclosed Promenade always popular. Deck sports, open air swimming pool, movies, evening dances,—everything has been done to make your trip a happy one. Unexcelled anywhere—is the courteous and efficient service accorded you by the trained personnel aboard the President Liners.

The great frequency of sailings and the liberal stopover privileges of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines have made these giant passenger liners outstandingly popular among travelers.

WEEKLY TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

To SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES
The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays

Pres. Grant Sept. 12th midnight.
Pres. Cleveland ....Sept. 27th.
Pres. Pierce .....Oct. 11th.
Pres. Taft .....Oct. 25th.

To SEATTLE and VICTORIA
The Short, Straight Route to America
Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays

Pres. Lincoln .....Sept. 21st.
Pres. Madison ....Oct. 5th.
Pres. Jackson ....Oct. 19th.
Pres. McKinley ..Nov. 2nd.

Special Through Rates to Europe, via United States, £120, £112. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of railway lines across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

To EUROPE and NEW YORK
ROUND THE WORLD
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston and New York.

Pres. Harrison .Sept. 13th 6 a.m.
Pres. Monroe. .Sept. 27th 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson ..Oct. 11th 6 a.m.
Pres. V. Buren .Oct. 25th 8 a.m.
Pres. Hayes ...Nov. 8th 6 a.m.
Pres. Polk ....Nov. 22nd 8 a.m.

To MANILA

Pres. Harrison..Sept. 13th 6 a.m.
Pres. Lincoln ..Sept. 13th 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland. Sept. 19th 6 p.m.
Pres. Monroe ..Sept. 27th 8 a.m.
Pres. Madison ..Sept. 27th 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce.....Oct. 3rd 6 p.m.

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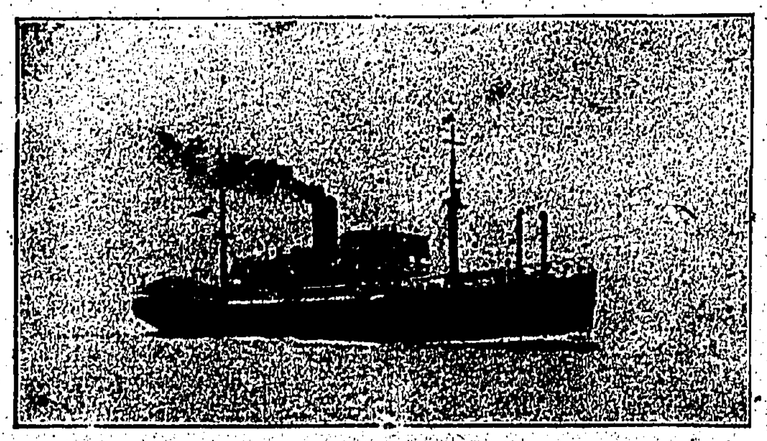

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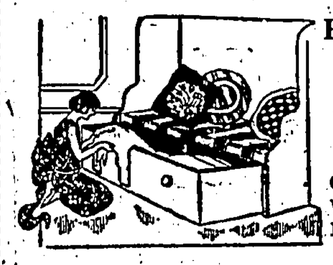
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MARRIAGE.

LAYTON—WRIGHT.—On June 18, in London, Geoffrey Bendyshe Layton, of Hong Kong, to Vera Estelle Wright.

Hong Kong, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1927.

A SATURDAY CAUSERIE.

Owing partly to the remoteness of the aerodrome but more particularly to the vagueness even amongst those in charge of arrangements as to his possible arrival there were few other than flying officers and men to welcome the American round-the-world fliers when they landed at the Kai Tack Reclamation yesterday. The Colony, however, is none the less warm in its welcome and in its appreciation of the gallant achievement of these two aviators who have now flown twelve thousand miles in a fortnight, having braved the dangers of the trans-Atlantic crossing, the dust storms of Burmah and India and the contrary monsoons prevailing at this time of the year. It is typical of the thoroughness which has enabled them to progress so successfully in their world travels that they declined all offers of nourishment or rest until the engine was completely overhauled and a defect remedied which became apparent shortly before their descent. Coming at the end of an eight hours' flight—not to mention the almost continual strain of the preceding thirteen days—their action in buckling to at a three hours' job provides an inspiring example of endurance which alone should earn them the successful accomplishment of their object.

* * *

Of the aviators who have called at Hong Kong their record stands pre-eminent both in regard to the mileage accomplished and speed of travel. The first round-the-world fliers to arrive here had yet the most difficult section of the route to negotiate when in Hong Kong two and a half years ago, whilst other fliers had not the Atlantic crossing to their credit as have Brock and Schlee. If they carry on from Hong Kong as successfully as they have up to the present they should easily beat the record of the Americans who, by steamer and aeroplane, completed the circuit of the globe within twenty-eight days. It was in order to beat this record, and—of course—to establish the feasibility of long distance aeroplane flights, that they decided to carry on Eastward when they arrived at Croydon. If they continue to progress at the same rate they should be back at San Francisco within three weeks of setting out.

* * *

The successful accomplishment of their purpose will do much to strengthen confidence in the feasibility of long distance flights and to counteract the depression caused by the failure of so many Atlantic flights and the loss of gallant lives offered up on the altar of progress. Outposts of the Empire such as Hong Kong have much to gain by the success of flights which demonstrate the feasibility of long distance air travel and hasten the time when travel to and from the motherland can be accomplished in less than half the present time. For their own sake and that of progress first, and lastly for our own and the sake of the future aerial service of which they are the pioneers, we wish the two fliers who left Hong Kong for Shanghai this morning every success during the remainder of the voyage and the honour at the hands of both their own and other countrymen which they have so richly deserved.

Whilst Brock and Schlee are adding to the laurels America has recently won in the matter of long distance flights, calamity seems to have befallen the participants in yet another trans-Atlantic flight. Captain Tully and Lieut. Medcalfe, two officers who gave up their positions with the U.S. aerial forestry patrol in order to compete for the prize of U.S. $250,000 offered by the director of a large brewery concern, have not been heard of since they left Newfoundland on Wednesday. Both officers had distinguished services to their credit, Tully who was wounded in the Dardenelles, being the holder of the Air Force Cross and Medcalfe, who served in the British Navy for seven years, having flown over the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

The loss of these aviators brings the total toll claimed by the Atlantic in recent flights to nineteen and, naturally enough, there has been considerable discussion as to whether action should be taken to control the offering of financial inducements for the undertaking of such terrible risks. It is difficult to see how the Governments of the respective countries could interfere other than demand a certain standard of efficiency of the aviators and planes concerned. Such action was, indeed, recently foreshadowed in America and is already in operation in Britain. To control the undaunted spirit of those who realise the risks and pit their endurance and skill against them is a task no Government could hope to achieve. Progress must be achieved at a cost and although to many the cost of recent flights appears to be far too high there is considerable truth in the statement of Sir Sefton Brancker that one can no more stop a man from flying the Atlantic, if he is efficiently equipped, than one can prevent him from attacking Mount Everest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LADIES' COLOUR FUND.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—It is with much pleasure that I ask you to announce that the *Ladies' Colour Fund* for the *Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps* which closed on September 1 amounts to $1,247.50.

The warm and ready response with which the idea has been met is a pleasing testimony to the Colony's appreciation of the services of the Volunteer Corps. The lists of subscribers are very representative and include all Sections of the Community. It is intended to enter all names in a book to be presented to Volunteer Headquarters.

Owing to the amount collected being larger than what was at first asked for, it has been decided to offer to defray the cost of the King's Colour as well as that of the Regimental one, the grant of both Colours having been sanctioned by His Majesty.

I am, etc.,

(Sd.) PENELOPE CLEMENTI.
Government House,
Hong Kong,
Sept. 8, 1927.

WHITE ELEPHANTS.

Has any one an Elephant
That's *white* and therefore simply can't
Be put to any use at home,
But simply turned adrift to roam?

If such there be just take his trunk
And soothe him if he's in a funk,
And lead him with compassion filled
To give to Hong Kong Women's Guild.

For at Lee Gardens (see above)
White Jumbos find *just* what they love.
A nice new home and lots to eat
And sweet repose for tired feet.

MOONCAKE FEAST.

To-day's Big Chinese Festival.

LOCAL BUSINESS SETTLEMENT.

Legend Of Archer-Emperor And His Concubine.

Mooncake Feast has more than normal significance for Hong Kong this year on account of the concern felt in Chinese finance.

The Mid-Autumn Festival, or Chung-chin chieh, to give its classical rendering, falls to-day, the 15th day of the 8th moon. It is one of the four settlement days in Chinese business when accounts should be squared up and a fresh start made for the next settlement, Winter Solstice, three days before Christmas. Then comes the biggest day of the year, China New Year's Day. The other settlement is at the Dragon Boat Festival, on the 5th day of the 5th moon.

No Real Anxiety.

Disturbed conditions in the adjacent territory is the main cause of the volume of trade being below normal. Money is not scarce but it is not finding its way freely into business. Demand not being too big, rates of interest are not too high. Fortunately, long credit is now almost unheard of in Nam Pak Hong and the amount of money needed for the settlement is comparatively small. It is felt that there will be instances where a compromise will have to be arrived at but there is no real anxiety over the outcome, nor is any crash anticipated.

An Immortal Potion.

Tradition places the origin of the festiv.. t about 2,150 B.C. when lived the famous archer-Emperor Hao I (Hau Ngai in Cantonese).

He shot nine of the ten suns illuminating the heavens when the sun god besought him not to make a bull's eye of the tenth.

For this boon he was given a potion which would make him immortal with a home in the sun.

Before he could take the potion which had to be prepared in an urn at night with devout prayers meanwhile, a naughty concubine by name of Shang Ngo drained the urn to its last drop while her spouse slept through the watch-night service.

Light as a fairy, the concubine fled to the moon to escape the archer's wrath.

Thrown Out of the Moon!

Every year she returns to mother earth and mooncakes are eaten in her honour.

This titbit of Chinese legend has been commercialised into a very popular stage play, being one of the star numbers of Mei Lan Fang's repertoire. Mei Lan Fang is the great Peking female impersonator who is accepted as the best Chinese actor of the present day. His visit to Hong Kong in 1922 was attended with great success.

Tradition is not strictly adhered to on the stage. The play ends with Hao I being thrown out of the moon after a hot pursuit of his concubine.

World-Wide Observance.

It is a harvest festival in that the tea-houses reap their annual harvest. Moon-shaped cakes with wonderful ingredients are made months ahead of the festival and shipped to all parts of the world where Chinese are to be found. Even small Chinese shops in the South Sea Islands and in Alaska make considerable profits from the sale of mooncakes once a year. Chinese delight in these delicacies.

Another feature is the making and sale of fancy paper lanterns with which Chinatown will be decorated to-night.

Actually the menfolk take little note of the religious or social side of the festival except to partake in a celebration at West Point to-night.

Must Chin Chin Joss.

Schools and most of the labour guilds in the Colony make a holiday of it. The women, of course, must chin chin joss.

Europeans can see the observances for a nominal fee at such places like Lee Garden, East Point, and at Sincere's Roof Garden.

Mooncake shops have displayed for the past fortnight topical signboards, mostly with a bearing on the political situation. Some of the designs are not too complimentary to various personages in the limelight at present but they constitute good advertising and bring a stream of buyers of mooncake.

To make up for the rush occasioned by the mooncake season, tea-houses close down for three days immediately after the festival, so as to give their staff a rest. A good many of the shops in the Colony observe the day as a holiday.

Up-country the day is not exactly a harvest festival as the crops will have been gathered some time before. Recent inclement weather, however, has made it a bad harvest for the vast number of agriculturists in Kwangtung province.

Sincere Co. Roof Garden.

The Sincere Co.'s Roof Garden is specially decorated in its celebration. In the centre of the covered up portion of the Garden is erected a beautiful structure made of coloured gauze on bamboo framework, representing the moon utopia according to Chinese story. At night there will be athletic shows and Chinese singsong girls in action.

(Continued at foot of preceding Column.)

EVERYBODY USES IT.
That's one great thing about Chamberlain's Cough Remedy; every user is a friend, and is glad to tell his neighbour all about it. It is certainly great for coughs and colds, for croup and any kind of cough that hits either the young or the elderly people. Sold and recommended everywhere.

P'RAPS-P'RAPS NOT!

On October 1 our choice will be decided between "The Fun o' the Fair" and the fun o' the fare.

* * *

Shopkeeper: Yes, madam, I remember very well your buying a stamp.

Lady: I put it on a very important letter and posted it. It has not been received. I want you to understand that I shall buy my stamps elsewhere if this occurs again.

* * *

A traveller in Scotland saw an old couple arguing in the road, and asked the cause of the dispute.

"We're no disputin' at all," answered the man. "We're baith o' the same mind. I hae got a half-croon in my pooch, an' she thinks she's no goan to get it—an' I think the same."

* * *

The latest nonsense story concerns a man, who asked a well-informed friend:

"Where do all the old motor cars go?"

"They don't," was the reply.

* * *

Tommy: Oh! Who broke your window, Jimmy?

Jimmy: Mother! But it was father's fault; he ducked.

* * *

Mrs. Brown returned in triumph from an auction sale bearing a massive brass plate with an inscription on it.

Mr. Brown pressed hard for an explanation.

"Well, my dear, it was such a bargain," said Mrs. Brown.

"But what on earth can we use it for?"

Mrs. Brown stuck to her guns. "You can never say when it will come in useful," she said. "Supposing our daughter marries a man named Ernest Jones, who is a dentist."

* * *

Passer-by: Hello! What's the matter, little boy? Are you lost?

Little Boy: Yes, I am. I might a known better'n to come out with gran'-ma. She's always losin' somethin'.

* * *

Lady to New Maid: And what is your name?

New Maid: Minnie, mum!

Lady: Oh, well, I will expect a maximum amount of work done.

* * *

Fussy Customer: Is that English mutton?

Butcher: Well, as a matter of fact, the sheep was born in New Zealand, but it is of English parents.

* * *

"That golfer going out must be worth watching. Just look at the crowd following him."

"Rather; those are the boys who sell his lost balls."

* * *

Hubby (feeling his mug): My face is so cut up it isn't even funny.

Wife: Yeah? Ordinarily it's quite funny.

* * *

"Imogene took umbrage at something I said."

"Well, that's all right, so long as she didn't get mad."

* * *

"Who was that old gent you were talking to?"

"I don't know. Let's see if his name is in his wallet."

* * *

"Pa, why do you have to pay a lawyer first before you get any work out of him?"

"Well, it's like the quarter you put in the meter before you get any gas."

* * *

Willesden Magistrate: "Was the prisoner angry?"

Witness: "No, but rather aerated."

"Too much hot air I suppose."

* * *

For years there had been a bitter feud between MacGregor and MacTavish, but at last MacGregor decided it was time to bury the hatchet.

So he approached MacTavish, and they shook hands and made peace. Then MacGregor suggested a drink.

"An' noo," said he, as they reached the village hostelry, "what'll ye hae?"

"A double whisky."

"There ye go. Startin' the row all over again!"

* * *

The tense electric force was in the air. It wouldn't be long now before the storm broke. People went about with pained expressions on their usually happy-go-lucky, carefree faces, furtively glancing here and there as if in search of shelter from the threatening storm.

But what was that?

A door banged, and an angry, impatient voice demanded audience.

The storm had broken.

Dad had lost his stud.

CHINA NEWS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Gen. Ho Ying-ching.

Doubt has been expressed as to the attitude of General Ho Ying-ching, commander of the 1st Nationalist Army. He is a staunch partisan of General Chiang Kai-shek. The latest report is that he has withdrawn his army to the eastern end of the railway from Nanking to Shanghai, concentrating on Soochow and on the outskirts of Shanghai.

Further news is available about the visit of Mr. Wang Ching-wai to Shanghai (reported by Reuter yesterday). He was accompanied by General Bei Chung-hsi, General Li Tsung-jen and others mentioned in yesterday's cable. The generals referred to are on the Nanking side and the message hints that they are co-operating with the Wu-Han politicians in attempting a reconciliation in the Kuomintang. Incidentally, the distinguished party travelled in an armoured train.

Mr. Wang Ching-wai's immediate objective is to secure the attendance of the Nanking politicians (who left with General Chiang Kai-shek) at the peace conference on September 15. He suggests that at the conference the power of the Nationalist Party should be restored to its highest level.

WANG AND TANG.

Respective Powers of Wu-Han Chiefs.

Whampoa Cadets in Shanghai are reported to have issued a manifesto denouncing Genral Chiang Kai-shek and supporting Mr. Wang Ching-wai.

This is conveyed in a cable to the "Hong Kong Evening Post."

General Chiang Kai-shek first achieved fame as commander of the "invincible cadets," leading these troops on to the field in Kwangtung by virtue of his position as principal of the military academy at Whampoa, near Canton. Since then, the Cadets have been divided into several political factions, some loyal to their old chieftain, some opposed to him, and others on the side of the Communists.

Mr. Wang Ching-wai.

As one of the Wu-Han political leaders, Mr. Wang Ching-wai was opposed to General Chiang Kai-shek.

The Cadets are not now the famous unit they were two years ago.

There is little else of importance to record in the political cauldron at Nanking, where the opposing factions are striving for positions in the new combined Nationalist Government. Attention is focussed on the immediate actions of Mr. Wang Ching-wai and his Wu-Han political colleagues but a great deal depends on the attitude of General Tang Seng-chi, the "strong man" of Wu-Han, and his military colleagues.

WUCHOW RAIDED.

Coups By Cantonese Allies.

Allies of the Canton Government carried out anti-Red coups simultaneously in Wuchow and Nanking on Wednesday, the news reaching Hong Kong from these Kwangsi ports yesterday.

Raids were made on lines similar to those adopted in Canton on Good Friday but no resistance was offered either at Wuchow, on the West River, or at Nanning, further up-country.

River steamboats due to leave for Hong Kong and Canton were held up by the authorities to prevent fugitives getting through the cordon.

Early in the morning, detachments were sent out by the Garrison Commissioner and visits were made to some of the labour unions.

One report puts the number of arrests in Wuchow at more than two hundred. About forty were rounded up in Nanning and, it is stated, twelve alleged agitators were shot forthwith.

Executions in Canton.

Eleven prisoners, detained on charges of plotting against the Canton Government, were shot in Canton on Thursday afternoon. An armoured car and two motor-cars were used to escort the men before the firing squad.

These eleven men were arrested in a raid on a new printing establishment in the eastern part of the city, the Police alleging that they were engaged in circulating propaganda against the administration.

[General Wong Shiu-hung is in charge of Kwangsi province, in which Wuchow and Nanning are situated. General Li Chai-sum, the commander-in-chief at Canton, is working very closely with General Wong Shiu-hung.]

FATE OF SWATOW.

Advancing Force of 2,000 Men.

Mystery surrounds the fate of Swatow which, this week, had been in danger of an invasion by alleged "Red" troops aided by bandits.

The authorities, as represented by the higher officials, are still absent from duty but the invaders have yet to enter the port.

From up-country towns word has been received that the advancing force of up to 2,000 strong—split up into several small detachments—was still active in taking possession of straegic points, one of which is 24 hours distant from Swatow by motor-launch.

Nothing definite has been heard of the main "Red" army which is believed to have entered Kwangtung province from the north with Swatow as its objective. The smaller force in the hinterland of Swatow can be considered the main body's vanguard but, presumably, a great distance separates the two forces.

Canton Intelligence.

Reports have been published in Canton to the effect that quiet now prevails in the Chao-Mui districts (the hinterland of Swatow).

The "Industrial and Commercial Daily Press" (Kung Sheung Yat Po") states that strict martial law is being observed in Wuchow city.

On the other hand, there is a hint that General Li Chai-sum, commander-in-chief at Canton, may decide to sacrifice Swatow rather than embark on military measures.

CANTONESE BANDITS

NIGHT ATTACK ON SHUNTAK VILLAGE.

GALLANT DEFENCE.

Several hundred strong, a notorious band of Cantonese bandits failed in a night attack on a village in the silk producing district of Shuntak, which is situated in the heart of the fertile West River delta and is close to Canton.

The robbers were well armed. The element of surprise gave them an advantage but the stubborn resistance of the few hundred villagers was successful.

Villagers Prepare Defence.

Some days ago, the outlaws made a demand on the village of Sheungchung for $25,000, this being accompanied with threats of divers penalties.

Instead of collecting the money to buy off the marauders, the inhabitants assembled all the arms available. One night this week, the bandits stole up and launched their attack. A creek running by the village serves as a moat on the edge of which was a strong gate.

Preliminary Barrage Fails.

After having poured kerosine on the gate, the attackers set fire to the structure. Then followed a preliminary barrage which was met with volley after volley from the defenders.

The fight lasted several hours and the robbers retired when they could find no weak link in the village defences.

It being night, the villagers did not dare venture out into the dark to give chase but next morning they found evidence of considerably heavy casualties inflicted on the bandits.

A LONDON FIRE.

FOUR FACTORY GIRLS LOSE THEIR LIVES.

London, Yesterday.

Four girls were killed in a fire which occurred at the works of the Film Waste Products, Limited, St. Pancras.

The back of the building faces Regent's Canal, into which the girls, whose clothing was afire, sprang. Some of the girls were rescued by a passing barge.—Reuter.

"A Ball of Flame."

Fourteen men and girls on the premises were burned at the St. Pancras fire. Six girls in one room were singing at their work, winding films, when, in the words of a survivor a "ball flame like a great football seemed to burst, filling the room with a mass of flames." Two near the door escaped but others were trapped in a back room, where the bodies were afterwards found. Clouds of smoke poured out of the windows and the flames shot up to the sky. As the adjoining wharves were filled with hay, straw, and timber it was feared the whole street would be involved but 20 fire engines were quickly on the spot and soon controlled the blaze. The flames and fumes nearly overpowered the workers in the adjoining studio of one Nogi, a Japanese lacquer worker. They managed to scramble out of the windows and down the drainpipe. Some landed on the deck of a barge, which a boatman pushed alongside when he saw the flames. Others swam the canal. Six of the injured were taken to hospital.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST ARRESTED.

ATTEMPTED TO INCITE FRENCH TROOPS.

Paris, Yesterday.

Duclos, the communist deputy, who was recently sentenced by the Court of Appeal to eight months' imprisonment and a fine of Frcs. 500 for attempting to incite troops to mutiny but did not serve his sentence, has been arrested at Tarbes.—Reuter.

ROYAL DAUGHTER.

A HAPPY EVENT IN JAPAN.

NOW TWO PRINCESSES.

Shanghai, To-day.

A Tokyo message states that the Empress of Japan has given birth to a daughter.—Reuter.

[H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, is the 123rd Emperor, and was

Emperor Yoshihito.

born on August 31, 1879. He was proclaimed Crown Prince on August 31, 1888 when the Emperor was nine years old. He succeeded to the throne on July 30, 1912.

Her Imperial Majesty Sada-ko, born on June 25, 1884; 4th daughter of the late Prince Michitake Kujo, the Grand Order of

Empress Sada-ko.

the Chrysanthemum. Entered Women's Higher Normal School in 1888; entered the elementary course of the Peeress's School on September 11, 1890; advanced to the secondary course of the Peeress's School on September 11, 1896; graduated from the same on August 29, 1889. Married His Majesty and Proclaimed Crown Princess on May 10, 1900; proclaimed the Empress on July 30, 1912.

There are living five other children, four Princes and one Princess, Nagako.]

COMING WEDDING.

The forthcoming marriage is announced of Harold Fowler Marshall, electrical engineer, of 691 Avenue Foch, Shanghai, to Dorothy Bingham Chambers, of "Blaire Athol,", Southport, England, en roue to the Colony by the s.s. "Sarpedon."

CLOUDY WEATHER.

N.E. winds, moderate, cloudy, is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

Local quarantine restrictions imposed against arrivals from Haiphong on account of cholera have been withdrawn.

Among pictures sold at Messrs. Christie's, Raeburn's portrait of Lady Miller of Glenlee, second wife of Sir Thomas Miller, Lord President of the Court of Session, realised £3,570.

POLAR CAKE
ITS QUALITY THAT COUNTS

"PRIDE OF DETROIT."

(Continued from Page 1.)

carrying out engine tests. The rocker heads of the nine cylinders were taken off and a thorough investigation made. In the course of the tests the engine had to be started up several times and the effort of pulling the propellor against the very considerable compression appeared to be taking the last ounce of strength out of Schlee. Offers of help were, however, declined with thanks.

Simply Designed Machine.

The monoplane itself is not by any means so large as was expected. Its simplicity of design appeared to be the chief item of comment among the flying officers around, all of whom were keenly interested in every detail of the machine. Of a striking yellow colour, the "Pride of Detroit" bears its name, together with the City crest and arms, across the body and all over the structure are the signatures appended by spectators at places of call—many with facetious comments appended.

Hop to Shanghai.

The aviators appeared particularly anxious in conversation between work as to details of the lay of the land between here and Shanghai and in Shanghai itself. A map was put at their disposal by the aerodrome officials and it was indicated that if they thought it probable that they would land on the race-course in the afternoon it would be as well for Shanghai to be informed in order that the course should be clear of sports players.

H.E. The Governor Present.

During the three hours in which the aviators were busily engaged on their work, a steady drizzle was maintained but few of the onlookers left the scene and their numbers were swelled by several local residents who made the journey to Kowloon City after office hours. H. E. the Governor and Lady Clementi were among those who motored out.

About 6.30 p.m. the work was completed and the airmen expressed themselves as satisfied that the defect had been remedied.

It was decided to moor the plane as it stood on the aerodrome and when the final work of washing the structure with petrol and putting the covers on had been completed the aviators anounced themselves as in the hands of their fellow aviators and hosts. They particularly wished to sleep near the aerodrome and eventually accepted the hospitality of the Kai Tack aerodrome officials to sleep on the premises.

Interview, Mr. Brock, the pilot, described their "hop" from Rangoon to Hanoi. They originally had no intention of calling at the latter place but as they were still "going" strong on arriving at Bangkok they decided to omit it from their schedule.

Between Bangkok and Hanoi flying conditions were none too good owing to the density of the clouds and the incidence of fog. "We had a difficult job," said Mr. Brock, in winding around the mountain passes as the low flying clouds forced us down. We were so low at times that only fifteen or twenty feet separated us from the mountain tops, but we were never in any danger of having to make a forced landing. It is true, however, that we had to turn round a couple of times and go back and make another shot at it."

Mr. Brock continued that the engine was in perfect condition on arrival at Hanoi after twelve hours continued flight. The head winds between Hanoi and Hong Kong had forced their average speed down to 80 miles an hour. They had no difficulty in picking out the landing ground.

Mr. Brock added that there was nothing radically wrong with the engine when they landed and they had now satisfied themselves that it was in good order and ready for the resumption of the flight to-morrow.

OTHER FLIGHTS.

Feeling Against More Attempts.

London, Yesterday.

Lord Thomson, who was formerly British Secretary for Air to-day gave his views on the subject to the London "Evening News." He said "I cannot see that anything is to be learned from further flights at present. It has already been proved that men are brave — but we knew that before. It has been shown that a plane can fly 3,000 miles without stopping, but it can do it just as easily above land. Lord Thomson considered, however, that Atlantic flights could hardly be stopped by legislation. Men deliberately courted danger.

"I do not think land 'planes should be allowed to make the attempt at all. They do not give the flyers a chance if the machine comes down in the ocean. Every trans-Atlantic plane should be a seaplane. Wireless should be compulsory. To sacrifice all wireless equipment of the only way of calling for help in the wastes of the Atlantic — passengers should be forbidden. Money offered by passengers tempts pilots to take unnecessary risks. I cannot believe any pilot really wants a passenger. Passengers are in the way and take up room which could be used for fuel or wireless."

Science Needed.

But more stringent tests were greatly needed in view of the stupendous task of flying the Atlantic. No machine should be allowed to start unless it had a reasonable chance of reaching the other side. We had now he thought, reached the limit of human and mechanical endurance in the present stage of aerial developments.

The pioneers of flying had conquered the air by their courage and magnificent engines. Science must now step in and teach us how to use the air. Lord Thomson, in conclusion, expressed the belief that the solution of the Atlantic problem would be reached with the airship rather than the aeroplane. — British Wireless Service.

Three Fatalities.

London, Yesterday.

With the loss of the aeroplanes "Sir John Carling" with the English men Capt. Tully and Lieut. Medcalf, aboard no less than three aeroplanes with their occupants have met with disaster during the pask week in attempts to fly the Atlantic. The other two machines are the British aeroplane "Saint Raphael," with Colonel Michin, Captain Leslie Hamilton and Princess Lowenstein Wertheim, and the American aeroplane, "Old Glory," with the airmen Lloyd Bertaud and Hill and the journalist Payne.

In view of this record it is being strongly urged both in Europe and America that no more attempts should be made to fly the Atlantic this year particularly as the chances of favourable weather have practically disappeared with the coming of September. Wood and Schiller, who are now at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, have been appealed to by their backers and others not to go on with their project to fly to Windsor, England.—British Wireless Service.

Canadian Ban.

London, Yesterday.

Mr. McKenzie King, Canadian Premier, has intimated that legislation is likely to be introduced next session to prohibit flights across the Atlantic from Canada. He believes public opinion is opposed to such hazardous risks.

Levine Determined.

Mr. Kinkade, technical expert of the Wright aeronautical corporation, left London for New York. After a final attempt to persuade Mr. Levine to abandon his trans-Atlantic flight this year. He refused to give Levine a certificate of airworthiness for the "Miss Columbia" on account of the unfavourable weather. Levine, interviewed, said that if the weather cleared by September 15 he and Hinchcliffe would start the flight.

Berlin, Yesterday.

Various German airmen have been preparing for months past for flights to the United States from Germany. They decided to abandon the attempts this year in view of unfavourable weather. —Reuter.

Boston Money Withdrawn.

Boston, Yesterday.

A purse of $25,000 which was to have been given to the first flyers to land at Boston after a trans-Atlantic flight has been withdrawn. The trustees assign as the reason the unseasonable weather.—Reuter's American Service.

Flight Abandoned.

New York, Yesterday.

The "Royal Windsor" flight has been abandoned. — Reuter's American Service.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

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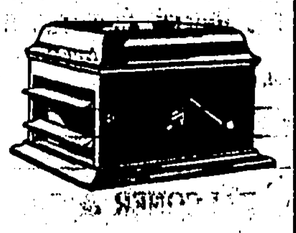

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LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted a bill for the nationalisation of the petroleum wells which will be worked exclusively by the state.

Showcards in nine languages, including Arabic, were despatched abroad by the Department of Overseas Trade on August 11 as part of the publicity scheme for the British Industries Fair, 1928.

A vernacular paper states that the Shanghai Defence Commissioner has ordered the Commander of the Woosung Forts to be prepared in the event of an attack on the forts by the Tsingtao Squadron. Rumours that the attack would be made has resulted in the order that between dusk and daybreak no vessels, with the exception of merchant craft, will be permitted to enter or leave the port.

Among the passengers of the "President McKinley" which arrived in Shanghai is Mr. Clyde C. Coulter, the field secretary of the American Mission to Lepers. Mr. Coulter has made an extensive trip to the leper centres in South China and the Philippine Islands, and he is now on his way to Korea and Japan. During his stay in Shanghai he will be the guest of the Chinese Mission to Lepers.

Rusting war relics belonging to Edinburgh, comprising guns presented to the city after the Boer War and the Great War, are to go. A Labour motion was submitted to a Lord Provost's Sub-Committee by Councillor Hardie, proposing the removal of all guns, tanks, and similar souvenirs which were presented to the city following the two wars. After discussion, the Sub-Committee agreed to recommend that the trophies should be disposed of immediately.

The first city in Canada to enjoy a completely automatic system of telephony is Winnipeg. From the annual report of the Manitoba Government telephones it appears that consequent on the adoption of this service there has been in that city an increase of over 20 per cent. in conversations over those under the manual system. There has, at the same time, been a saving in operating cost of approximately £50,000 a year on an equivalent number of lines manually worked, taking all charges into consideration.

Miss Dorothy Mondell, daughter of former Representative and Mrs. Frank Mondell, whose engagement to A. W. Gregg, General counsel of the Treasury Department, has been announced. The wedding will be held at the bride's home at Newcastle, Wyoming. It is expected that President and Mrs. Coolidge will attend the wedding. Miss Mondell is one of the best known members of the Washington social set. She is an all round athlete and also one of the prettiest girls in Washington.

The Chinese press states that two American newspaper correspondents interviewed Chiang Kai-shek at Fengwhu and, in the course of the interview, Chiang is reported to have said:—"Although I am now in retirement, I am still a member of the Kuomintang. The Nationalist revolution will succeed sooner or later. The participation of the Japanese troops in the military operations in the south part of Shantung greatly affected our troops. Feng Yu-hsiang also is a member of the Kuomintang and has rendered valuable assistance in the military operations along the Tientsin-Pukow line. My resignation will accelerate the unification of Nanking and the Wuhan governments. I am only staying here for a week or two and I then intend to go abroad."

Six Chinese went to the kapala of a Singapore estate recently and told him that if he did not give them $50 he would be shot. The kapala got rid of them somehow and went for the police, who came back with him and succeeded in arresting the men, who will be charged with attempted extortion.

According to the "Sin Wan Pao," the anti-Japanese boycott is nearing an end. It was stated that the Committee of the Federation to Sever Economic Relations with Japan held a meeting at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Building in North Honan Road, presided over by Feng Snu-san, at which resolutions were passed for the winding up of the affairs of the Federation, as the Japanese troops are preparing to leave China, and to compile a report on the activities of the Federation.

A Chinese pedestrian walking on Chen Chi Lee, off North Soochow Road, Shanghai, was stopped by two men, one of whom asked him if he would like to earn ten dollars. The pedestrian, one Chong Li-yuen, scornfully replied that he had ten dollars therefore was satisfied. The two men appeared sceptical. They doubted that Chong had that much money. Chong's ire was aroused and he produced $56 as proof. The two men promptly produced two pistols and relieved Chong of exactly $56.

Apropos the "professional planter" Sir Hugh Clifford, that brilliant litterateur who has just been transferred from the Governorship of Ceylon to that of Malaya, made a remark the other day at Kuala Lumpur which induces further thoughts on the subject. In the planting days of his youth, he observed, the planters were "generally men who had failed at Sandhurst." Nowadays they were mostly business men, or men of a similar high intellect, capable of dealing with extraordinarily difficult problems. Making due allowance for poetic exaggeration Sir Hugh Clifford's dictum has a solid substratum of truth. The modern planter is a good deal more thoughtful, not to say efficient, than his hard riding, devil-may-care predecessor. It is natural that he should develop the professional touch and aspire to a professional status.—The Statesman.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL NEWS.

Mr. Saburi, Director of the Treaty Bureau of the Foreign Office at Tokyo, has been appointed Councillor of the Japanese Embassy in London.

The Japanese Ambassador in Brussels, M. Mineitciro Adatchi, has been appointed to succeed Viscount Ishii as Japan's representative on the League of Nations Council.

The engagement is announced of Commander Brian Leonard Geoffrey Sebastian, R.N., Naval Dockyard, Hong Kong and Mrs. Cicely Millar, elder daughter of Dr. F. W. and Mrs. Andrew of Fenella, Hendon, N.W.4.

The King has approved the appointment of the Hon. Mr. William Edward Leonard Shenton, to be an Unofficial Member of the Hong Kong Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Sir Henry Edward Pollock, Kt., K.C.

The "World" learns that Mr. William Poland, the American director appointed as Administrator-General of Persia's Finances, is replacing Mr. Millspaugh, who recently refused to renew his contract owing to the curtailment of powers by the Persian parliament.

The marriage took place on August 11 at St. Margaret's, Chipstead, of Mr. Robert Annesley Wilkinson Dent, only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Dent, of Flass, Westmorland, and Miss Elspeth Muriel Tritton, second daughter of Sir Alfred Tritton, Bt., and Lady Tritton, of Upper Gatton Park, Surrey.

Viscount Gort, Chief of Staff to General Duncan, commanding the Shanghai Defence Force, who has left for England, originally intended to leave in September to take up a staff position at Colchester. It is said that the War Office has recalled him earlier for the purpose of obtaining a report on the position at Shanghai.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rev. Gordon John Walsh as Bishop in Hokkaido. Mr. Walsh, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, was ordained in 1903. After holding curacies at Trinity Church and at St. Mary's, Belfast, he was appointed in 1909 Associate Secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

Mr. Ernest Lloyd, secretary of the South-Western and South Midland Divisions of the Y.M.C.A., left England on August 11 by the "Malwa" to take charge of the twelve Y.M.C.A. centres catering for the British Defence Force in Shanghai. He will relieve Mr. Bernard Brown. About £9,000 has been subscribed for this work, but more money, more books and more magazines are needed.

The consecration of the Rev. B. C. Roberts as Bishop of Singapore will take place on October 18.

Lord and Lady Sempill and the Hon. Margaret Forbes-Sempill are in residencee at Craigievar Castle for some weeks.

Friends of Col. L. M. Cosgrave, Canadian Trade Commissioner, will be glad to learn that he has recovered satisfactorily from a recent attack of pneumonia and now has left the hospital.

The former Crown Prince Carol, of Rumania, who some months ago renounced his claim to the throne and left that country, who it is said stated that he was "deeply grieved" at the death of his father. The son of the former Crown Prince, will succeed Carol to the throne. It is understood that he will not return to Rumania at the present. The former Crown Prince is now at Neuilly, France.

Mr. A. Chamier, of E. A. Barbour and Co., with Mrs. Chamier, have arrived in Singapore from Kuala Lumpur on transfer. Mr. G. F. S. Edlin has gone to Kuala Lumpur from Ipoh to replace Mr. Chamier.

Admiral Viscount Saito, who was chief Japanese delegate at the Naval Armaments Conference in Geneva, arrived in London on August 10 and went to Claridge's Hotel. He was met at Victoria Station by Baron Matsui, the Japanese Ambassador, the Consul-General, and the Naval Attaché, and by Captain C. B. Prickett, R.N., representing the First Lord of the Admiralty. With Viscountess Saito, he has now left for Brussels.

Sir John and Lady Buchanan-Jardine have gone to Castle Milk, Dumfriesshire, where they are entertaining some friends for grouse shooting.

Mr. B. Purdy, secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Singapore, leaves for Java and will be away for a fortnight visiting the various agencies of his society in the Dutch East Indies.

According to the Geneva correspondent of the "Morning Post," Chao Hain-chu, former representative of Peking at the League Council, has been appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Nanking Government.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's son, who has been attending the meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu, describes it as "a great success" and says "there was no swank, no political smoke, and no formality." He is now on his way home with the other British delegates.

The gossip in the Service clubs suggests that there is small chance of any further detachments of the Shanghai Defence Force spending Christmas at home. It is recalled that one distinguished officer who came to China said (before he left) that he had been given to understand a year at least must pass before his return.

Rear-Admiral H. W. Longden, C.M.G., who has relinquished the duties of assistant to the Admiral Commanding Reserves and been placed on the retired list, at his own request, after 37 years' service, is being succeeded at the Reserves Office by Captain Ronald Howard, late in command of the "Vindictive" in China.

President Doumergue sent a telegram to the new King of Cambodia, in which he sympathises with the country in the death of King Sisowath and at the same time anticipates that the co-operation between the two countries under the new King will be attended by the same success as that which marked the 60 years covering the reigns of King Norodom and King Sisowath.

After thirty-two years' missionary work in China the Rev. R. J. Gould has arrived in Teddington on furlough. He has leased York House, Queen's Road, and in the neighbourhood is Dr. W. A. Tatchell, minister of Teddington Wesleyan Church, formerly of Hankow. Rev. R. J. Gould went in 1895 to Kiu Kiang, and in 1902 joined the British and Foreign Bible Society, being in control in the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan and Honan, and part of the province of Kweicho. He travelled extensively through Mongolia and Central China and among the aborigines of South-West China.

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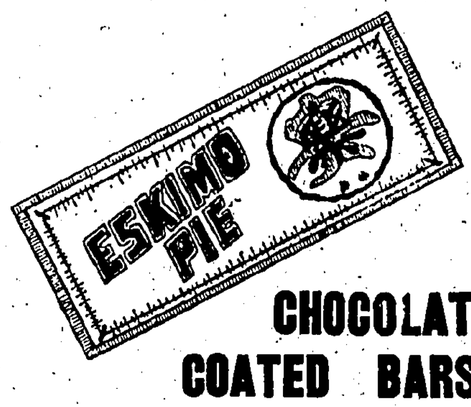

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SPORTS

HOME CRICKET.

END OF SEASON MATCHES.

"PATSY" IN FORM.

London, Yesterday.

Two "end of the season" cricket matches concluded to-day as follow:—

M.C.C. South Africa XI.

At Scarborough, Mr. C. I. Thornton's XI drew with the M.C.C. XI which is to tour South Africa during the close season. Scores:—

M.C.C. South Africa XI (1st innings) 205 runs. Tate (of Sussex) took 6 wickets for 43 runs.

Mr. Thornton's XI (1st innings) 364 runs for 9 wickets, declared.

M.C.C. South Africa XI (2nd innings) 145 runs for 1 wicket.

Hendren's Two Centuries.

"Pat" Hendren, the Middlesex and Test match player, scored a century in each innings while his county team-mate, Durston, took 13 wickets in the same match.

At Folkestone, Kent lost to the M.C.C. by 188 runs. Scores:—

M.C.C. (1st innings) 343 runs. Hendren made 119.

Kent (1st innings) 223 runs. Woolley (F.E.) made 141 not out; Durston took 8 wickets for 110 runs.

M.C.C. (2nd innings) 275 runs for 8 wickets, declared. Hendren made 102 and Hearne (also of Middlesex) made 100.

Kent (2nd innings) 207 runs. Durston took 5 wickets for 64 runs. Reuter.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

AMERICA WINS DOUBLES.

Philadelphia, Yesterday.

In the Davis Cup doubles Tilden and Hunter beat Borotra and Brugnon 3-6, 6-3, 6-9, 46, 6-0.—Reuter's American Service.

Johnston appeared to be worried and made repeated errors, constantly finding the net. Lacoste was very steady, timing with uncanny accuracy to the sideline and kept the Californian constantly on the run. In the last set Johnston ran, wild and the coolness of Lacoste enabled him to take the utmost advantage of his opponent's lapses.

Tilden gave a typical dazzling exhibition, featuring his famous cannonball serving. Cochet countered with a craftily varied pace. In the second set Tilden temporarily lapsed, losing two service games, but recovered with slashing quickfiring shots from all angles, chasing Cochet all over the court.

Tilden Brilliant.

The early stages were characterised by the wildness of Hunter who failed adequately to support Tilden, who made splendid and almost singlehanded efforts. After that Hunter gradually picked up, the Americans putting up a furious attack, nonplussing the Frenchmen. men.

The fifth set started with a very tense struggle. However it was shortlived, the Americans taking advantages of many lapses of Brugnon, against whom the brunt of the attack was directed.—Reuter's American Service.

LOCAL TENNIS.

The Ladies' Recreation Club announce that entries are invited for the following:—

Ladies' Singles. (Grass Court) Open Championship.

Men's Singles (Grass Court) Club Championship.

Ladies' Singles (Hard Court) Club Championship.

Mixed Doubles (Hard Court) Club Championship.

Ladies' Doubles (Hard Court) Club Handicap.

Mixed Doubles (Hard Court) Club Handicap.

These are to be played during October and November. Entrance fee, $1.00 per player for each event. Entries should be sent to Mrs. J. L. Adams, Hon. Treasurer, No. 6 Branksome Towers. No entries will be received after October 5 and only those accompanied by the entrance fee will be accepted.

LOCAL CRICKET.

A cricket match will be played between *Sindhi merchants team* and Borhas merchants team to-morrow 8 a.m.

The following will represent the Sindhi Merchants:—

G. P. Daswani (Captain), U. T. Thadani, M. Pritam, N. T. Utam, L. K. Utam, L. A. Mahtani, F. T. Melvani, G. T. Thadani, F. G. Tharani, S. V. Karani, and S. Kalachand.

LOCAL FOOTBALL.

The Club de Recreio have arranged to play two friendly football matches with Service teams to-day. The first match will be at King's Park (the Recreio ground) at 3.45 p.m., between the Recreio 2nd XI. and H.M.S. "Durban." The second match will be played on the same ground, kick-off at 5 p.m., between the 1st XI. and the R.A.M.C.

TUNNEY TO WIN.

ODDS FAVOUR CHAMPION NINE TO FIVE MARGIN.

SCENE FOR BIG EVENT.

New York, August 20.

Nine to five that Gene Tunney defeats Jack Dempsey. Such is the latest and most outstanding sports quotation prevalent in all sport circles, relative to the fight between Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney, scheduled for September 22.

Tex Rickard, famous fight promoter, after a conference with the grand seigneurs of Chicago, has found that they want to see the Tunney-Dempsey fight in the Windy City.

The big brokers, big beef butchers, big barristers and the big boxing boss sat down to meat at the exclusive Chicago Club. The big business barons told Rickard that they are behind the move to bring the big battle of the century to Chicago and told him to pay no attention to small fry opposed to holding the fight in the hub of the Midwest.

Rickard has conferred with George Getz, who will act as local sponsor for the bout if it goes through. He has talked with South Park board members and has given them his idea of just the way the fight should be run if the return performance is played in Chicago.

The board digested Rickard's suggestions and will act on them Monday. Until that time the fight site will hang fire. Until then neither Rickard nor any one else will know the exact status of the bout.

The Park Board has asked for an expression of Chicago opinion on allowing the use of Soldiers' Field for the bout. Letters have poured in and it seems that majority of the correspondents favour holding the bout in Chicago.

Rickard is confident that everything will be settled amicably and so is Getz.

"I maintain my position that Chicago can have the fight if it wants it badly enough," Rickard said. "I believe we can come to terms with Edward Kelly, chairman of the park board, and don't think that anti-Dempsey sentiment is strong."

Rickard estimates that between 140,000 and 150,000 spectators can be accommodated in the stadium. A top price of $40 would be charged. The minimum would be $5. War tax and State tax would be included in the gross price for all tickets.

That the New York Boxing Commission is unwilling to give up without a struggle the heavyweight championship bout Tex Rickard will stage between Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney, during September was forcefully demonstrated when James A. Farley, chairman and William Muldoon, of the commission, unearthed the minutes of a meeting June 30 to show that Rickard had agreed to hold the bout in Chicago.

At that time the promoter appeared to seek a licence for the Dempsey-Sharkey battle.

The minutes read as follows:

"The application of Tex Rickard to stage a bout between Jack Sharkey and Jack Dempsey is approved, with permission to charge $27.50 for ringside seats, and it is hereby understood the same price of admission in vogue for this contest will prevail for the heavyweight championship contest to be staged in this State."

It was intimated that if Rickard selected New York he could charge a top price of $50 although no definite word to that effect was forthcoming.

"Mr. Rickard has still to call on the commission and show good reason why he should find it necessary to carry a championship contest elsewhere," Farley said. "If he has intimated that certain rulings of this board make it impossible for him to bring the match here, at least he should come before this board and explain those reasons."

PLAY POSSIBLE AFTER "NO PLAY."

London, Aug. 14.

An unprecedented incident occurred to-day at Trent Bridge, Nottingham, where Notts played against Derby. It was officially announced that there would be no further play and notices were posted outside the ground to the effect that play was abandoned. The staff was dismissed and the Notts players were allowed to go, but the Derbyshire captain, Jackson formally requested the umpires to remain. They eventually decided that play was possible. Carr was obliged to recall his team and 55 minutes' play resulted on an empty ground.

GIANT IN BOYS' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, Aug. 14.

The competitors who assembled at Edinburgh for the Boys' Golf Championship included Richard Ellis of Buckinghamshire, aged 17 and 6 feet 4½ inches high. He weighs 14 stone and had his own bed and bedding sent from home because the district hadn't one large enough. He drives a colossal ball, but his pitching is a trifle weak.

SHANGHAI SPORTS.

SETTLEMENT FEELS PROUD OF ITSELF.

HOW IT STANDS.

It seems to be about time that Shanghai patted itself on the back again on account of being a "thundering fine place to spend the summer in": for athletes are blossoming out in all directions winning this, winning that, breaking records, and doing all sorts of things which conflict with the tales they write Home of how hot the weather is and how difficult it is to sleep at nights, says the "Shanghai Times." Without indulging in any "ballyhoo," Shanghai sportsmen have plenty of cause to congratulate themselves on their exploits this season. In cricket Shanghai players have won the rubber with the United Services, who have many excellent batsman and bowlers among them who, if they were at home, would be bordering on the first class cricket world—certainly playing for first class clubs like the Free Foresters. The hero of the "test" match was Leach, but his performance was overshadowed by the fine display given by Stokes in the match which was finished last Sunday. Stokes played two really excellent innings, and now ranks as one of the best batsmen in Shanghai—Certainly as the best of the younger generation. Leach, whose recent appearances have disappointed his admirers, suddenly found his form on Sunday, and showed everybody that he has in reality lost none of his old time skill with the bat and ball. In Mansel-Smith and Isaacs, to say nothing of Wilson and Dr. O'Hara, Shanghai possesses some really useful bowlers, whose merits may be gauged by their performances, which rival anything in first class club cricket at Home. Shanghai possesses a fine cricket eleven.

* * *

Turning to baseball, the situation is not immediately so bright, but a glance over the record of the S.A.B.C. this year shows that there is nothing to worry about. It is true that Shanghai lost the series with the Fourth Marines, but before that reverse, which was partially accountable by the loss of several good players, Shanghai had beaten the Japanese All-Stars and had walloped the Marine for the Fourth of July Cup, the important game of the year. Shanghai can be said to possess as fine a baseball team this year as it has had in years: it would almost be an unbeatable aggregation but for a few weak spots.

* * *

In tennis Shanghai has players of the calibre of Wade and Rasmussen as first strings, with Canavarro, Sullivan, Mansel-Smith, and a number of others almost as good. In swimming local watermen have smashed two records already this season, Tordy lowering the 50 yards mark, and Johnstone the 220 yards mark, both at the French Club gala. It is expected that more records will go by the board at the Rowling Club gala at the end of this week, when five championships are down for decision and several entries have been received from the Army. Though football has not been usually included in the list of Shanghai's summer sports, it has to be this season. The Army has kept the game alive through the most grilling heat, and players have kept their form wonderfully well considering. This was proved by the fine showing put up by the team which encountered the Filipinos on Sunday. There it was shown that, if a similar team represents Great Britain in the open championships to be held in connection with the Far Eastern Olympic Games, they will stand an excellent chance of winning the title of the Far East. The team which turned out on Sunday was strong and well balanced throughout. They will not be able to try so many fancy tricks against better teams, but it is to be doubted whether they would have learnt in the vigorous school of military football, where dallying over the ball is not to result in disaster. Still, on Sunday they showed that they could be clever with their feet as well as vigorous in their play. Shanghai has an almost unlimited supply of talent to call upon in the football world.

CURIOUS CRICKET INCIDENTS.

The "Daily News" states that in a cricket match, Wing of Rutlandshire with a fast ball sent a ball flying into the air. It somersaulted and landed back on the stumps. The batsman was declared not out.

ASPHYXIATED.

CHINESE CAUGHT IN COCK LOFT.

INQUEST ADJOURNED.

Yesterday afternoon Major C. Willson and a Coroner's jury held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a Chinese who was found dead in the cockloft of the ground floor of No. 19 Tai Woo Street, Wanchai, after a fire which broke out in the premises at 7.20 p.m., on August 6 last.

The premises, it will be remembered, was partly used as a motor repair shop and partly as a gasoline store. At the time of the outbreak there were a motor car and two motor cycles in the shop and these were destroyed by the fire.

Dr. Alexander Cannon said that death was due to asphyxiation, and the body was burned by the flames after death.

Mr. Harry Kong said he left the premises soon after 7 p.m., to drive to Repulse Bay. He had gone only a little way when the car stopped. He found the car had run out of gasoline and sent a friend back to the shop to get some spirit from the spare tank of another car stored in the shop. After a short while he turned round and saw the shop on fire. The fire might have been caused by a spark from the accumulator. It might have also been caused by the fusing of an electric wire as the atmosphere of the shop must have been composed of two parts gas and one part air.

After The Fire.

A European Assistant Officer of the Fire Brigade spoke about the finding of the deceased's body in the cockloft after the fire. He wrapped it in a blanket and had it removed to the mortuary. The witness said the fire might have been caused by a lighted match being dropped, but he thought a spark from a cigarette could not have been responsible for the outbreak.

The police said that a man who admitted he was smoking a cigarette in the shop a little before the fire had since gone to Canton and it was not known if he was likely to return to Hong Kong.

The Coroner said he thought this man was an important witness and asked the police to try to get the man to come down to give evidence. In the meantime the inquiry was adjourned sine die.

CHANGED DAYS.

BUT MORE FUN.

(By Robert MacWhirter)

As I was saying, things are aye changing. Time was when you couldna' get a real drink at an M.C.L. Bazaar for love or—certainly no' for money. Time was, in the days of Helena (of blessed memory), when the environs of Government House were more than adequate for the yearly display and nearly every man you came across was busy swearing under his breath when he wasna' buying a ticket for a doll. Time was when about all a body could do was to wear an inane smirk on his face and try his hand at clock golf. I mind one year old Bullock and me running to the final at some such game. Who won I just forget. Another painful experience that once befel me was when a Colonial Secretary jammed me against a table and persisted in telling me alleged Scots jokes interspersed wi' bits oot o' light opera. Some o' yon folk never know when to draw the line onyway.

Time was when a woman spent $10 dressing a doll and sold it to another for $4.50. Then there was a bit of a chute which was all right in its way, although, mind ye, I wouldna' be prepared to say that yon sort o' recreation was exactly the thing for a body's fundamentals. These also were the days when what between toffee making, whist drives and dances, I may as well have been a grass widower for a' the notice Janet took o' me. I mind once o' having *an awfu' row about a missing* trouser button, but, man, when I look back, what was an odd button or two so long as she enjoyed herself?

As I was saying, things are altogether different. The Lee Gardens all to themselves, brass bands galore, cabarets, fireworks, conjuring, processions, tea dances and all the fun o' the fair. At last the M.C.L. have got the right idea and that is that if it wants to make money it's got to interest them that make it—the men. In theory, it may be all wrong but human nature being as it is, there will never be much giving without the inducement o' mild excitement. In ony case, it's more charitable to keep the end in view than to criticise the means. You know what I mean?

At the same time, though, there's lots o' folk no' what you'd call altruistic when it comes to spending money at things o' the kind. I happened to mention that same thing to MacPherson just the other night but whether it was because I'd just thrown five sixes in one or what, I don't know but Mac, he was kinda' carnaptious. You know, when a man gets stuck three times running, he's very apt to get that way.

"You and your big words," says he as he signed his book, "you make me tired. Half the time I don't believe you know what they mean onyway."

"There's something in that," says I, "but you know, Mac, a man that knows what he's talking about all the time is very liable no' to be as interesting as one that doesna' bother about the facts so long as he keeps you entertained. That's metaphysics onyway."

"Ay," says he, "how d'ye make that oot?"

Then I explained.

"Mac," says I, "it's like this. When the party who listens doesna' know what the party who speaks, means, and when the party who speaks doesna' know what he means himself—that's metaphysics."

"It sounds to me more like dashed nonsense than onything else," said he.

And I'm no' so sure but what he isna' right.

COLONY'S WATER.

RESERVOIR SUPPLIES WELL UP.

CONSUMPTION INCREASE.

With the exception of Wong Nei Chung reservoir, all reservoirs in the Colony are level with overflow, according to the water returns for September 1. The storage in Hong Kong on that date was 2,114.41 million gallons, as compared with 2,034.32 on the same date the year previous. The storage in Kowloon was 453.30 million gallons, exactly the same as last year.

The consumption has increased in Hong Kong and Kowloon the average per head per day during August being 25.9 gallons in Hong Kong and 21.8 gallons in Kowloon, as compared with 21.7 and 17.1 respectively last year.

There was an intermittent supply in all Hong Kong rider main districts up to August 1, 1926, and a full supply in all rider main districts for the remainder of the month, comparing with a full supply in all rider main districts during August this year.

In Kowloon there was a full supply in all districts during August both this year and last.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on September 1, 1927:—

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1926	1927
Tytam	4'11"B	Level
Tytam Byewash	7. 5"B	Do.
Tytam Intermediate	Level	Do.
Tytam Tuk	Do.	Do.
Wong Nei Chung	13' 7"B	3'2"B
Pokfulum	8' 4"B	Level

[Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow": A denotes "Above Overflow."]

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1926	1927
Tytam	343.88	384.80
Tytam Byewash	12.68	22.37
Tytam Intermediate	195.90	195.90
Tytam Tuk	1,419.00	1,419.00
Wong Nei Chung	15.08	26.34
Pokfulum	47.78	66.00
Total	2,034.32	2,114.41

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of August.

	1926	1927
Consumption	272.29	333.42
Estimated population	404.180	414.500
per day	21.7	25.9

Intermittent Supply in all Rider Main Districts up to the 1st and Full Supply in all Rider Main Districts from August 2 to 31, 1926.

Full Supply in all Rider Main Districts during August 1927.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1926	1927
Kowloon Reservoir	Level	Level
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	Do.	Do.
Reception Reservoir	—	—

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1926	1927
Kowloon Reservoir	352.50	352.50
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	100.80	100.80
Reception Reservoir	—	—
Total	453.30	453.30

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of August.

	1926	1927
Consumption	82.91	109.13
Estimated population	156,460	161,500
per day	17.1	21.8

Full Supply in all districts during August, 1926 and 1927.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total rainfall to August 31, 1926, 74.79; August 31, 1927, 93.09.

LOCAL STOCKS.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, the well known local share and general brokers, have compiled a very useful handbook of the stocks and shares of the local principal public companies. Comparative figures are given showing the position at the close of each financial year from 1922 to 1926.

PAIN IN THE STOMACH.

It is most annoying, as well as disagreeable to be troubled with pains in the stomach, and there is no need of it, for one dose of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy will allay the pain. Sold everywhere.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Yesterday.
Paris	124
New York	4.86 7/32
Brussels	24.90½
Geneva	25.21
Amsterdam	12.13⅛
Milan	89.45
Berlin	20.43
Stockholm	18.10
Copenhagen	18.16
Oslo	18.46
Vienna	34.48
Prague	163⅞
Helsingfors	192½
Madrid	28.82
Rio	5 55/64
Buenos Aires	47 61/64
Bombay	1/5 29/32
Shanghai	2/6¼
Hong Kong	1/11⅝
Yokohama	1/11 5/32
Silver Spot and Forward	25½

—British Wireless Service.

SCHNEIDER CUP.

U.S. MACHINE NOT READY TO COMPETE.

Washington, Yesterday.

The Navy Department states that Lt. Williams has advised it will be impracticable to complete adequate tests to warrant embarking for Venice in time to arrive to qualify for the Schneider Cup.—Reuter's American Service.

London, Yesterday.

The contest for the forthcoming Schneider Cup seaplane races at Venice will be an Anglo-Italian duel as it is officially announced from Washington that Lieut. Williams, the sole United States representative, will not participate.—Reuter.

CINEMA NOTES.

FEATURES OF WEEK END PROGRAMMES.

Among the recent events depicted in the topical gazette which will form part of the programme at the Queen's Theatre to-morrow is the famous Cowes regatta. The camera has caught some excellent glimpses of the king aboard his yacht the "Britannia," one view showing him dressed in oilskins on account of the rough weather.

Showing for the last time to-day at the World Theatre is Hoot Gibson's capital Western comedy, "Hey, Hey, Cowboy" in which the popular cowboy actor has a role after his own heart.

The picture at the Star Theatre to-day is Adolphe Menjou's comedy "The King on Main Street."

Besides the Arctic Ballet, which has been included by special request, the farewell programme to be given in the Queen's Theatre to-morrow and on Monday offers the Polish National Dance, by Miss Helen Cook and Mr. Kurowsky, Serenade of Drego by Miss Bagdonova, Miss Kusnitzova and Mr. Cherpino, and vocal numbers by Miss Mursich and Signor Bellotti. The chief item in the moving picture programme will be Laura La Plante's excellent farce, "The Love Thrill" in which a "dead man" returns with amusing results.

BARRIE PLAY.

"A Kiss For Cinderella" Coming.

Announcement is made by a special advertisement in this issue that the film version of Sir James Barrie's famous stage romance, "A Kiss For Cinderella," is coming to the Queen's Theatre next week, showing from Thursday to Saturday, September 15 to 17. Betty Bronson plays the leading role, and the picture, having caught the famous Barrie spirit, is delightful in every way.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

To-day's Attractive Items.

The attractive programme which has been drawing large audiences at the Queen's Theatre will be repeated again to-day. The chief item on the movie side is Zane Grey's story, "Wanderer of the Wasteland," filmed entirely in natural colours and produced among the settings of the book. The Broadway Follies' programme comprises six numbers including a Chopin Valse Quartette, the Follies' Special and vocal selections.

MONEY & SHARES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London—	
Bank Wire	1/11½
Bank on demand	1/11 9/16
Bank 30 day's sight	——
Bank 4 months' sight	1/11¾
Credits 4 months' sight	2/- ½
Documentary 4 months' sight	2/- ⅝
On Paris—	
On demand	1215
Credits, 4 months' sight	1290
On Berlin—	
On demand	——
On New York—	
On demand	47¾
Credits 60 days' sight	49⅜
On Bombay—	
Wire	——
On demand	131
On Calcutta—	
Wire	——
On demand	131
On Singapore—	
On demand	84¾
On Manila—	
On demand	96
On Shanghai—	
On demand	79¼
30 day's sight (private paper)	——
On Yokohama—	
On demand	100¾
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	——
Sovereigns (Bank's buing rate)	9.85
Silver (per oz.)	25 9/16
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	1½% prem.
Chinese Copper Cents	nom
Chinese Copper Cash	6% pm.
Rate of Native Interest	7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	29% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin	par

THE SHARE MARKET.

Stock.	Hong Kong Stock Exchange.	
T.T. on London	1/11½	
T.T. on Shanghai	79¼	
Banks.		
Hongkong Bank	1075	b
do. Lon. Reg.	$116	n
Chartered Bank	$22/6	n
Mercantile A. & B.	$32	n
do. C.	£13⅞	n
P. & O. Bank	£9⅝	b
East Asia	$68	n
Marine Insurances.		
Canton Insurance	$590	s
China Underwriters	$1½	n
North China Insurance	T143	n
Union Insurance	$293	sa
Yangtze Insurance	$40 M.	b
Fire Insurances.		
China Fire Insurance	$210	b
H.K. Fire Insurance	$600	n
Shipping.		
Douglases	$33	b & sa
H.K. Steamboats	$21	s
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	$1.10	b
Indo-Chinas (Pref)	$30	n
do. (Def.)	$48	b
Shell Transports	92/-	n
Star Ferries	$54.60	b
Water-boats	$17	n
Refineries.		
China Sugars	$15	n
Malabon Sugars	$31	s
Mining		
Benguets	$1.70	n
Kailan Mining Ad.	49/-	b
Langkats (Combined)	T17½	b
do. (Single)	T8½	b
Shanghai Exploration	T3.15	b
Shanghai Loans	T6¼	b
Raubs	H.K. $4	b
Tronoh Mines	19/3	n
Ural Caspians	5/	n
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.		
H.K. & K. Wharves	$114	b & sa
H.K. & W. Docks	$85	n
Hongkews	$143	b
New Engineerings	T4½	b
Shanghai Docks	T92	b
Lands, Hotels & Bldgs.		
H.K. & S. Hotels	$6½	n
Hongkong Lands	$55¼	b
Hongkong Realty	$6	n
H.K. Territorials	$1½	s
Humphreys Estates	$12¾	b
Prince's Building	$95	b
Rural Lands	$1½	n
Cotton Mills.		
Ewo Cottons	T7.65	b T7.85 s
Orientals	T1½	b
S'hai Cottons (Old)	T47	n
do. (new)	T25	n
Buses, Trams, &c.		
China Buses	T7	n
H.K. Tramways	$20	s
Peak Trams (old)	$14	s
do. (new)	$7	s
Singapore Tractions	12/6	b
Taxis	$1	n
Miscellaneous.		
H.K. Amusements	$20	n
Canton Ices	$5	n
Cements (comb.)	$7	s
do. (old)	$6.60	n
do. (new)	$1	s
China Lights (comb.)	$12¼	n
do. (old)	$9½	n
do. (new)	$6¾	n
China Prov.	$4	n
H.K. Constructions	$1¾	s
Dairy Farms	$15.20	b
Der A. Wings	$6	n
H.K. Electrics	$53	n
Macao Electrics	$37	b
H.K. Ropes (old)	$10	n
do. (new)	$5	n
Lane, Crawfords	$5	s
Mackintosh	$22	n
Sinceres	$8½	n
United Asbestos	$12	s
Watsons	$11¼	n
Wm. Powells	$5	s
H.K. Telephones	$3.70	s
Nanyang Tobaccos	—	

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MOTORING SECTION

MOTOR INDUSTRY.

TO GO AT TOP SPEED FOR 1928.

Detroit, August 29.

The automobile industry is all set to go—in fact it has already started, and every indication points to greatly increased activities. All the larger plants are stepping up production as new models are being announced, employment figures in the Detroit district are showing a steady upward trend of several thousand each week, and parts and accessories manufacturers are at near capacity activities in an effort to supply the urgent demands for new equipment.

Dealers, too, are ready and anxious to go, and are determined to make up for inactivities of the past several months when sales fell below normal. New merchandise will undoubtedly stimulate sales. The change-over period has passed and the industry is now about to proceed at top speed.

Employment offices have been working overtime in their booking of skilled mechanics, and during the last week a total of 4889 added to the rolls in Detroit alone. This brought the total close to the 200,000 mark. One year ago, however, the total employed was 229,341, but this gap will be closed within a month, and last year's figures greatly exceeded.

New Buick Line.

Buick is out with its new line for 1928, consisting of no less than sixteen different styles—twelve closed and four open de luxe cars. They are in three series of 115,120 and 128-inch wheel bases. A five-passenger town brougham in the 120-inch series is a new addition to the line. Prices are unchanged.

Only slight changes have been made in the lines of the cars, but there are new fenders, headlights, and a new type of steering wheel. Bodies are somewhat lower, with a variety of colours from which to choose.

Hudson has started the shipment of its new line of cars—the six on a 118-inch wheel base. There are two body types, which gives the company an intermediate line between its Essex and Hudson supersixes.

Three new cars are announced by Studebaker. They will be known as the Commander, the Dictator and the Erskine six sport roadster. Following the Studebaker established policy, the cars are fully equipped with all necessities and many luxuries. The new sport roadster is equipped with wire wheels.

New Dodge Models.

Initial production of the new Dodge line of four cylinder cars embraces three body types—a sedan, cabriolet roadster and coupe. The sedan is the only model available for immediate delivery, but the roadster and coupe will soon be in the dealers' hands.

More new models are to be announced next week, and these announcements will continue until practically every manufacturer is heard from. They are all anxious to get their new models before the buying public at the earliest possible moment for the fall and winter demand.

As a notable addition to its recently announced line of sixes and eights, Moon announces the five-passenger Moon "66" custom built four-door sedan.

Chandler-Cleveland has announced its new 1928 line, made up of twenty-five body types on two chassis lengths. At the same time price reductions ranging from $100 to $200 are effective. Additions to the line are the six five-passenger sedan, a special six coupe, and a five-passenger sportster.

Trucks Booming.

The truck division of the automotive industry is booming along at a pace that bids fair to go over the production top to a greater extent than was anticipated during the early months of the year. New trucks are being added by all the leading manufacturers, and the demand is showing a steady increase, especially for heavy service.

Reports being received from all sections of the country are to the effect that the used car industry is improving. This condition follows in a wake of new car buying where a trade-in is involved. The call for open cars continues to decrease, while a steady increase for closed models is reported. Turnover of good used cars is rapid, and dealers are satisfied with a low margin of profit with a result that their stock at present is satisfactorily low. They are anticipating a congestion in their used car department, however, that will start with the increased buying of the new 1928 line.

SILENCE AND EFFICIENCY.

Starters Which Won't Start.

So silent is the modern motor-car, considering the speed at which it travels and the vast number of working parts, that it is seldom realised by the average motorist what a tremendous amount of time and money have been spent by manufacturers to gain this end. Their endeavour for many years past has been to produce a silent vehicle, not only because silence is appreciated by every class of the community, but because noise implies excessive wear and lack of efficiency. Perhaps more has been expended on the gear-box than any other part. It is an extremely difficult matter to secure a noiseless gear, and in some cases makers have gone as far as to scrap nearly half of the gears machined, while numberless shafts and ball races have gone the same way. The valve mechanism has occasioned a lot of trouble in various directions; carburettor makers have a problem still to remove the peculiar hiss which is heard at certain speeds; any many fitments, such as the speedometer drive, tend to be noisy. The difficulty is increased because as the engine and transmission become less noisy other strange sounds, which have passed unnoticed before, make themselves heard. Many motor-cars aer wonderfully silent to-day, but experiments are still being conducted at considerable cost with a view to the production of the perfectly silent machine.

Reckless Drivers.

I lately stayed for a few days in a country house overlooking three road-ends—as the country people call it. This is, where one road, joins the centre of another a right angles. I have been astounded at the reckless manner in which many drivers take the corner—a blind one, too. Not only do many drivers swing round from one road into the other in both directions without decreasing speed or even sounding their horns, but I have seen numerous instances in which one car has tried to overtake another on the corner itself. The traffic is fairly congested at this point, as the straight road is a main thoroughfare and a bus route. I have seen several accidents only averted by the marvellous skill of some of the drivers, but this isn't enough. No matter how skilful and competent a driver may be no one should run the risk of endangering the lives of or inconveniencing other road-users. It is not a case of thoughtlessness, but of sheer recklessness.

Starters Which Won't Start.

Very few self-starters can be relied upon to work efficiently under all conditions. To such an extent is this true that, unless one wishes to use up all the current in the battery, it is often necessary to give the engine a couple of complete turns by hand before employing the starter. The only thing which one is saved is giving the final jerk to set the engine in motion. The failure of many starters is due to the fact that they are not sufficiently powerful to get the piston over the compression stroke at the required speed. Almost any starter will, of course, work properly when the engine is warm. But this isn't enough. One naturally expects that it will operate under almost all conditions. The battery cannot be blamed for the failure, as any ordinary battery that is kept properly charged will give the equivalent of 2 horsepower, a power which is perhaps seven or eight times as much as when the engine is swung at full effort by hand. Many starters fitted are absurdly small and it is only within reason that they cannot function in the optimistic manner which is expected.

The Cause of a Blow-Back.

It often happens that a continual spray of petrol is blown-back through the carburettor in many older fashioned four-stroke motor-cycle engines, and this fault is not only confined to those which are fitted with automatic inlet valves. The remedy, of course, with a machine fitted with automatic inlet valves is to fit new springs, as the cause of the trouble is that the old springs have grown too weak to close the valve smartly. With mechanical inlet valves—all modern engines are fitted with these—the trouble is occasionally due to the pitted state of the inlet valves in that they do not seat properly. But more often the fault can be traced to the exhaust valves. If these close too early, due to the worn state of the exhaust cams or excessive clearance between the valve stems and the tappets, a blow-back is inevitable. If the inlet valves be in good order and the spring of correct strength, the exhaust timing should be tested. If the exhaust valves close before the top of the stroke even when the clearance is correct, the effect of retarding the exhaust cam wheel one tooth should be tried, so that the valves will not close until top dead centre is reached. In nine cases out of ten this will effect a cure.

BRITISH TRIAL.

A LADY WINS IN OPEN COMPETITION.

A woman, Miss Foley, beat all comers in the Coast to Coast reliability trial in England, riding a Triumph. Miss Foley gained a wonderful success when she won the Alan Douglas trophy for the best performance of any machine in the 300-mile Southport-Scarborough-Southport trial, and the Harvey Kelly trophy for the best solo performance. This undoubtedly ranks as one of the greatest feats yet achieved by a lady rider competing on equal terms with men, and incidentally provides a further tribute to the "Trusty Triumph." Not to have lost a single mark in a 300-mile trial provides eloquent testimony to the skill of the rider, and the reliability of her mount—Triumph.

MOTOR BLAZES TRAIL.

A motor-car blazed the trail from Buenos Aires, Argentina, to Asuncion, Paraguay, according to reports to the United States Department of Commerce. This accomplishment was the first journey by car between the Argentine capital and the remote inland capital of Paraguay.

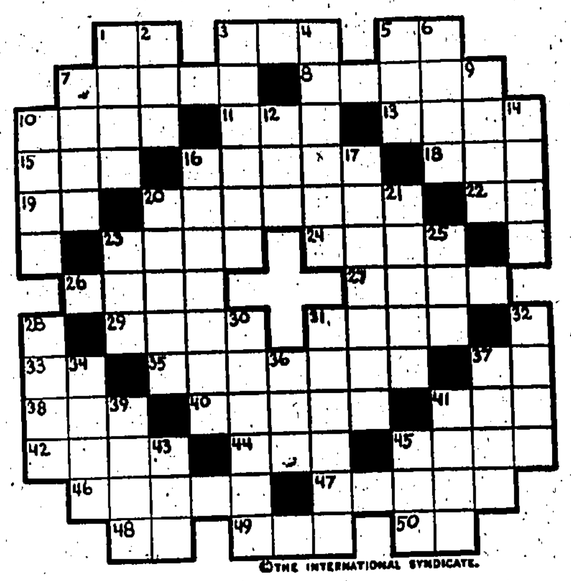
Leather upholstery is just as liable to perish as anything else. Thorough periodical polishings will preserve it, and renew its appearance. Make it a point to search the upholstery every little while for missing tacks, lifted corners, or displaced springs.

CHILDREN LIKE CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

For "black and blue" bruises, sprains of wrists and ankles, strains of cords and muscles, stubbed toes, cuts, burns and other mishaps of childhood, Chamberlain's Pain Balm always gives relief. Does just as much for older people too. Eases their rheumatic pains, backaches and neuralgia. Just rub it on the sore spots. It is penetrating and quickly helps. Sold and recommended everywhere.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



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HORIZONTAL

1–Exists
3–A vegetable
5–From
7–Semi-liquid food
8–Heavens
10–Shortly
11–Poisonous snake
13–To disembark
15–A large cask
16–Smoking apparatus
18–A digit
19–Pronoun
20–A hand-cuff
22–You and I
23–A vehicle
24–Relate
25–Upright spar of a vessel
27–To revise
29–To seethe
31–Raced
33–Conjunction
35–Not either

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

37–Behold
38–Marry
40–To guide
41–A feline quadruped
42–Put down
44–A sailor
45–To cook in an oven
46–Conceit
47–To waken
48–Prefix meaning "into"
49–Beam
50–Prefix meaning "from"

VERTICAL

1–A kind of ore
2–Old Sol
3–Lamentation
4–Demeanor
5–To lubricate
6–A notable exploit
7–A disease

VERTICAL (Cont.)

9–The mantle of winter
10–To move
12–A watering-place
14–Profound
16–Factions
17–Type of railroad car
20–Brick-layer
21–Senior
23–A four-wheeled vehicle
25–Cover
28–Monk's hood
30–Family of young puppies
31–Variety of wine
32–Ballot
34–To harvest
36–A beverage
37–Pond
39–Dreadful
41–An envelope
43–Racket
45–Unopened blossom

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

Start out by filling in the words of which you feel reasonably sure. These will give you a clue to other words crossing them, and they in turn to still others. A letter belongs in each white space, words starting at the numbered squares and running either horizontally or vertically or both.

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in Monday's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

PLEASED!

DODGE BROTHERS' PRESIDENT.

Detroit, June 25.—"I am pleased about the prospects of Dodge Brothers," said E. G. Wilmer, president. "I do not wish to predict earnings for the second quarter beyond saying we have come comfortably through a transition period during which our entire four-cylinder car line has been changed and a new six-cylinder line added.

"So far the six has been produced in only one body type, but we are now getting into production on two other models in this line. All dealers have not yet been supplied with sixes but we are gradually increasing production of these cars. I am optimistic about the future."

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

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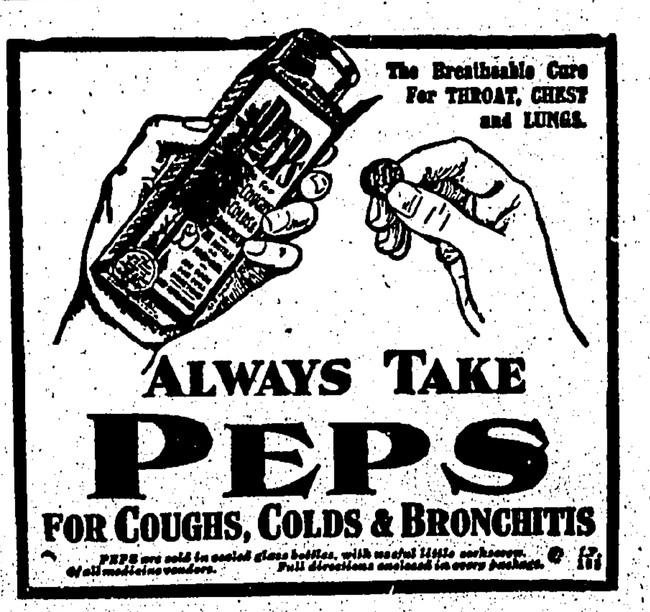
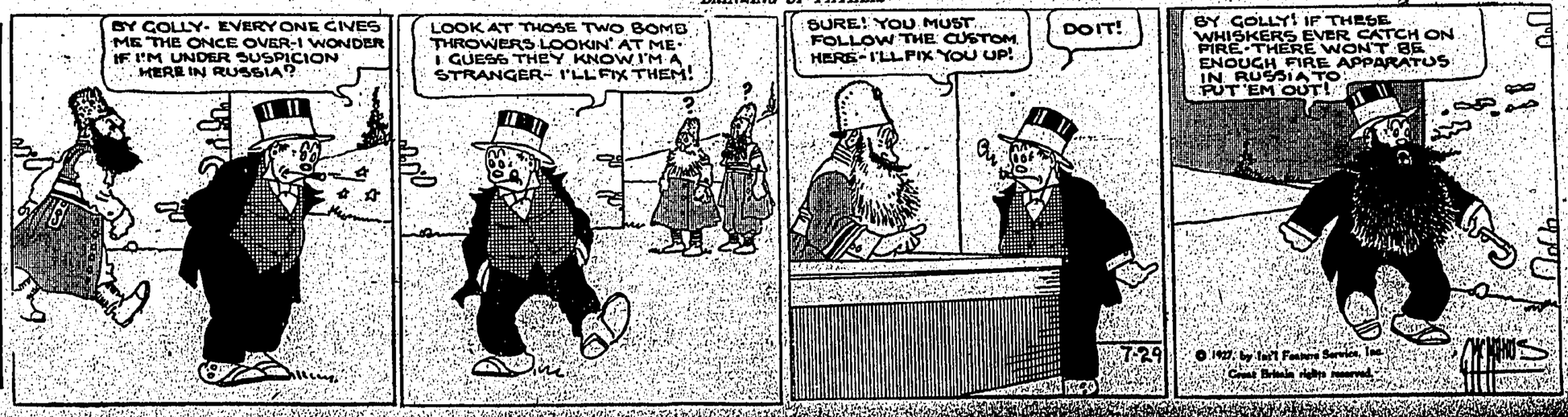


BRINGING UP FATHER.



JUST RECEIVED
Flower and Vegetable Seeds.
The opportunity of serving you will be a pleasure and your commands will have our best attention.
GRACA & CO.
Dealers in Garden Seeds, Postage Stamps, Pictorial Post Cards, etc.
No. 10, Wyndham Street.
P. O. Box No. 620 Hong Kong.

DOLE AVIATORS.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL SERVICE.

San Francisco, Aug. 26.

Tentative plans have been started for a memorial service in memory of the missing Dole fliers who appear to have perished with the aeroplanes Miss Doran, Golden Eagle and Dallas Spirit.

This idea originated with a local business man here, a Mr. Cribbins, who suggested having the Matson Navigation Company liner "Maui," which sails from San Francisco on September 14, halt two days out. At that time the "Maui" would be at a point 700 miles from San Francisco. Special memorial services would be held on board the "Maui," while other vessels on the San Francisco-Honolulu run would scatter flowers for a hundred miles.

September 16 would be exactly one month after the main body of the Dole Contest fliers hopped from the California coast. Captain William Erwin in the Dallas Spirit did not start until several days later.

Search is still continuing, both on the San Francisco-Honolulu lane and to the south-west of the island of Hawaii. It is intended to widen the scope of the search beyond the island group with the idea of covering all possible territory to which the flier may have penetrated in the event that they overshot their objective.—United Press.

BABIES CHEAP.

RENTAL AND SALE IN NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 5.

Babies! For rent:—$8 to $12 a day.

For sale:—$250 to $1,200, C. O. D.

These are the prevailing quotations on New York's baby mart, where the trafficking in infant souls goes steadily on—fully within the law.

Some of the youngsters go to welcome homes, and grow up happy in their new birth-right. But many pass into hands less fortunate, and end up in a criminal world—or worse.

"For divers are the uses of these babies," says Miss Mary E. Hamilton, who as New York's first policewoman had run many of these baby dealers.

Miss Hamilton now is busy collating her experiences for publication. She has just finished a "One Thousand Case Book;" is working out a text on "Foot and Finger Printing;" and expects to do one on "Women in Crime."

"Some of the babies are rented to beggars for easier panhandling; others are used for blackmailing, shoplifting, and bootlegging," continues Miss Hamilton.

"Along Riverside Drive, dope and booze peddlers hide their wares in a baby carriage and cover them with an infant.

"In the department stores, professional shoplifters ply their trade with children 'borrowed' for the purpose.

"Across the border, vendors of narcotics use youngsters as their carriers.

"Women who cannot normally get lodgings in respectable quarters come around with a baby, tell a story about the father being on the road, and then carry on their nefarious trade.

"The demands for such babies are many; and the supply is great. For the big city is the hiding place of every small town scandal from Alaska to Florida.

"There are thousands of unwanted babies every year.

"From these the baby dealers get their supply. Often a girl-mother will pay to get her youngster off her hands.

"Then the dealer 'cashes in' twice. He inserts ad in the newspapers, finds a likely customer and gets what he can for the 'full surrender of the child.'

"I have 'bought' a baby for as low as $250. Others have paid as much as $1,200.

"What happens after the purchase is merely a matter of conjecture.

"We found one eight-month old baby 'bought and paid for' being fed on peanuts and tootsie rolls! Others are even less fortunate!"

Yet the law cannot stop these sales. Even when there are sufficient grounds for believing that the baby may come to no good end. For most of these infants are under one year of age, and the courts have ruled that—

A baby under one year of age has no morals, and therefore, cannot be corrupted!

So the baby dealers keep flourishing, and their market keeps a booming.—"Philippines Herald."

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM EASES PAIN.

Rub Chamberlain's Pain Balm on the painful spots. It is penetrating, starts up the circulation which carries away the congestion and pressure that causes the pain. That is how it helps rheumatic pains, lumbago, backache, neuralgia, swollen, aching joints and muscles. Sold and recommended every-

BALKAN THRONES.

HANDS STRETCH WITH SWORD AND CROWN.

Will the death of King Ferdinand of Roumania once more plunge the unhappy Balkans into the throes of war?

Already there are murmurings. Will the romantic Prince Carol persist in his claim? One could not blame him if he wished to remain a plain Parisian, for the history of the rulers of the Balkans makes sanguinary reading.

Take the history of Greece, that country which retains the language but little else of the great days of Homer. In the War of Liberation of 1821-29 it gained its independence from Turkey—the hereditary foe of all the Balkan States. In 1833 Prince Otho of Bavaria accepted the crown, thereby becoming, in fact, the first king. He was a youth of 17, and his reign was terminated in 1862 when he was forced to leave the country.

The Greeks proceeded to hold a plebiscite, with the result that Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, easily topped the poll by a couple of hundred thousand votes. He received 230,066 votes, the next being the Duke of Leuthonberg (a Romanoff), with a paltry 2,400. The late King Otho polled one vote.

The denouement came when Alfred, with thanks, declined the honour.

Eventually a Danish prince, George I., ascended the throne, and for 50 years he governed the country with sagacity. In 1913, George quietly announced his intention of abdicating in favour of his son.

But he was not allowed even this respite. As he was walking down one of the streets, surrounded, as was his custom, with a comparatively small bodyguard, a drink-sodden, ill-dressed man, who had been quietly eating some food on a seat at the roadside, stepped behind him, drew a revolver from inside his coat, and fired one fatal bullet into the king's back.

George was succeeded by his son Constantine, the famous "Tino," whose wife was a sister of the Kaiser Wilhelm. Tino will go down to history as a tragi-comic figure. Once or twice he nearly yielded to the arguments of the patriot Venizelos, but he persisted to the end in backing the wrong horse.

The end came in June, 1917, when he, his wife and the Crown Prince were quietly placed aboard a British destroyer and shipped to more peaceful regions.

He was succeeded by his younger son Alexandros, a mere youth. In October, 1920, Alexandros was bitten by a pet monkey, and died as a result.

Tino, thereupon attempted a "come-back," but, unlike Dempsey, he was not capable of sustaining it. He reigned from December, 1920, till September, 1922, when again he was forced to leave his country for his country's good. He died in exile the following year.

"Ferdinand the Fox" of Bulgaria.

His eldest son George, a lapper young man who wore an eyeglass, now attempted to restore the lost prestige of his house. In December, 1923, he, too, was forced to leave the country. He was the last Greek king.

Another quaint figure to flit across the Balkan firmament for a space, and then to sink into insignificance, was Prince William of Wied—"Willie the Weed," as our army called him. An Albanian deputation in February, 1914, offered this unknown prince the crown, which he accepted.

However, when two sections of his people came to blows, and an alarm was sounded outside the city, everyone, including William, became panic-stricken. With his family, he took to his heels, and sought shelter on a yacht.

Next day he tried to rehabilitate himself, but his subjects had lost faith in their saviour. A month after the outbreak of the Great War, Prince William once more fled to the shelter of a yacht; and his country never saw him again.

Bulgaria, which has been a separate State for only 49 years, and a kingdom only since 1908, has had but two kings, and one prince. Two of them abdicated. It remains to be seen whether the present king will last.

"Ferdinand the Fox" became notorious for his craftiness during the Great War, when he played the Central Powers against the Allies for a lengthy period. Eventually he threw in his lot with the former. Like Tino, he backed the wrong horse, and the result was the loss of his throne.

Ferdinand, who was well-educated and intelligent, was a German princeling when he was called to the throne of Bulgaria. A lieutenant in the Austrian Army, he was one day enjoying himself—as was his wont—in a Viennese cafe, when he was informed of his new office. While king he made the most of his opportunities for enjoying himself, and earned the reputation of being something of a bluebeard. Though sensuous and unscrupulous, he was extremely superstitious, and the appearance of such an omen as an owl outside his window would throw him into absolute terror. It is said that he was the cause of the murder of the Prime Minister, who had been responsible for his gaining the throne.

Ferdinand, deeply conscious of his defeat by the Serbs in the second Balkan War, waited an opportunity to get his own back. It came during the Great War, when Serbia was overwhelmed by Austria. Choosing the right moment, he threw all his weight into the struggle, and gained his pound of flesh. But Nemesis came when in September, 1918, he was forced to surrender to the Allies. He abdicated in October in favour of his eldest son, Boris.

The first ruler of Bulgaria was Alexander of Battenburg, who in 1879, at the age of 22, was elected Prince of Bulgaria. He was a good soldier, but a poor statesman. He lasted till 1886, when a few discontented army officers forced him, at the point of revolvers, to abdicate. He was sent to Russia, but a week later he was back again. Not strong enough, however, to hold his position, he left the country finally in 1893.

Troubled Realm of Serbia.

Serbia's first king was her liberator, Milosh, a herdsman, who had assassinated his rival, Kara George. Milosh was made to abdicate in favour of his son, who died the same year. Another son then succeeded, but he was driven out of the country three years later, when Alexander, son of Kara George, was elected ruler. Alexander reigned till 1859, when Milosh was recalled, but he died two years later.

Milosh's son Michael succeeded, and reigned till 1868, when he was assassinated by the rival Kara George faction, in a park near Belgrade. He was succeeded by Milan IV., who lived through a stirring reign. He, however, quarrelled with his wife, Queen Natalie, a Russian, whom he divorced in 1888. Next year he abdicated in favour of his son Alexander, who married in 1900 Madame Draga Maschin, a former lady-in-waiting to Queen Natalie.

There was fierce opposition to this marriage, and one morning in July, 1903, a party of officers, the representatives of a nation-wide conspiracy, broke into the palace, assassinating the king, the queen, the queen's brother, and others. Amongst the party was Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, who, armed with a battle axe, did his share of the "reorganisation."

Peter was proclaimed king, flying, contrary to precedent, a peaceful death, in 1921. His son Alexander is now king of the Serb, Croat, and Slovene State.

Such are the hazards of royal life in the Balkans. Who would be king?

REWARD OF $2,000.

MR. R. C. BOWER'S ASSAILANTS.

The Malacca police office has issued a circular, promising a reward of $2,000 for informations leading to the arrest of those persons who attempted a murder by shooting at Mr. R. C. Bower, of Tanah Merah Estate, in Chochong.

This refers to the attempt made by some unknown persons to rob Mr. Bower who, on August 8 was motoring home with his servant from Malacca, having in his possession over $5,000 in cash which he was taking from the bank to pay his coolies. On reaching the 26th mile Chochong Road, near Chabem, the car was fired at and a bullet hit the windscreen which was smashed to simthereens. The driver was seriously injured by flying glass. A second shot soon followed and hit the hood. Under the circumstances Mr. Bower ordered the driver to accelerate and the car was driven straight to the Tangkah police station where Mr. Bower reported the matter.

Inspector Haji Omar, a sergeant and half a dozen constables proceeded to the scene and together with Inspector Higgins and Sergt. Major Mohd. Usope and a dozen constables they scoured the jungle in the vicinity of the spot where the incident occurred. Empty cartridges were found in the jungle but the Police have not yet discovered any traces of the culprits. Police investigations are still proceeding.

FALL FROM HORSE.

ARMY CAPTAIN INJURED IN MANILA.

Captain Fred S. Byerly, Company "B" Fifty-seventh Infantry, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, suffered a serious accident on August 31 when he was thrown from his horse. Almost immediately after the fall he was found, still unconscious, and brought to the Sternberg General Hospital. At that time it was feared that his injuries might prove fatal.

Examination by army surgeons brought out that Captain Byerly had suffered a slight concussion of the head, three fractured ribs and a ruptured eardrum. It was announced that he might be expected to return to duty in about ten days.

Captain Byerly entered the service in June, 1916, and was commissioned in August 1917. He is a graduate of the Infantry School, Basic Course, class of 1921 and has spent his entire service in the Infantry. He arrived in the Philippine Department on the February, 1926, transport.—"Manila Times."

HONG KONG WOMEN'S GUILD

AND

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE

Fun o' the Fair.

TO BE HELD AT

LEE GARDENS

on OCTOBER 1st, 1927,

from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.

A magnificent array of attractions including

THREE REGIMENTAL BANDS,

Dancing to H. K. & S. Hotels Super-Orchestra,

GRAND FIREWORK DISPLAY,

CABARET SHOWS,

CHINESE CONJURING,

DRAGON PROCESSION,

DONKEY RIDES

Teas and all the usual Candy Stalls, etc.

Come, Lasses and Lads!

Charity Begins at the Fair!

DAIL'S BATTLE.

DISHONEST ISSUE IN IRELAND.

London, August 12.

Sensible persons recognise that the raising of the oath issue is thoroughly dishonest, says the Dublin correspondent of "The Times."

It is pretending that the oath is only an unimportant adjunct of the treaty, the modification of which, even the complete removal of the "oath" clause, would in no way essentially change the position of the Free State as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

It is even asserted that Britain would have consented to have removed the oath long ago if the Cosgrave Government had not insisted on its retention in order to keep the Republicans in the political wilderness.

This is the sheerest nonsense, but in a country like Ireland it gains a certain amount of credence. Nevertheless, responsible Free State opinion is resolutely opposed to tinkering with the treaty, either with or without Britain's consent.

A Vital Clause.

Mr. Cosgrave and his colleagues for the past five years have worked and fought for the treaty, of which de Valera and his political associates declared again and again the oath is a vital clause.

It is inconceivable that any British Government, remembering the sacrifices made for it, would agree to an alteration, much less the removal, of the oath, in order to help the Labour Party and Mr. Redmond to save Mr. de Valera's face.

Moreover, from the standpoint of Irish unity, such a move would be disastrous and would encourage those elements which are determined at all costs to prevent the drawing together of Northern and Southern States, and to drive to despair the advocates of Irish unity.

De Valera's Cue.

When de Valera and his followers marched into Parliament on August 12, they kept an orderly silence, but the real row will begin on Tuesday, when the motion of no-confidence will be moved.

The Irish Parliament has in the past been a most dignified assembly, much more dignified than the British House of Commons.

Most members are staid and elderly, good listeners, but poor talkers. There are strangely few orators, and practically no heated eloquence, but merely dispassionate discussion like a board of directors discussing business.

The de Valera men, however, are different. They contain all the elements of fireworks, and only await the signal to explode.

Mr. de Valera and Mr. Cosgrave yesterday sat face to face, silent and restrained.

Mr. Cosgrave remained composed, detached, quiet, and watchful, yet, by comparison, de Valera was a sphinx, whose cue his followers anxiously awaited.

No Orator.

The most striking figure in the Dail, after Mr. Cosgrave, was Mr. Johnson, the Labour Leader, and the forthcoming successor to the President.

He has handsome, clean-cut features, and is generally regarded as the most astute Parliamentarian in the Dail.

He is no orator. Though he makes simple statements with great verbosity, he possesses a fine brain and charming personality.

He is the Irish Ramsay Macdonald.

He will become President on Tuesday, but dependent upon de Valera and Mr. Redmond, the leader of the National League, as he will be, he is unlikely to last long, because Irish politics have changed since the present Dail was elected.

The assassination of the Free State Minister (Mr. O'Higgins) and de Valera's followers' volte face have created a revulsion of feeling.

De Valera himself is conscientious enough, but the country dislikes his followers' cynicism.

There should be a regular day of battle when the parties meet on Tuesday.

TRAPIR SHOOTING.

SPECIES BECOMING EXTINCT IN MALAY STATES.

A Malay named Mohamed Yatim, of Kepong, was charged in the Kuala Lumpur Police Court before Mr. J. M. Barron, with shooting a bull tapir at Segambut, an offence punishable under the Wild Animals and Birds Protection Enactment. He pleaded guilty and was fined $10.

The evidence was that the animal walked up to within 15 paces of the accused's house, and he fired at it and killed it. The carcase was buried, but after complaint had been made to the O.C.P.D., Kepong, it was exhumed.

Mr. E. Selmund, Game Warden, Selangor, in applying for confiscation of the gun, said that the tapir was rapidly becoming extinct, and there were at present in the whole of Selangor not more than six breeding pairs.—"Malay Mail."

"TAI-TAI."

WILL THE NATIONALISTS ABOLISH IT?

A correspondent writes from Peking to the "Sydney Sun":

A very pretty custom in China will be abolished in the south if the Nationalists have their way and the ancient marriage custom is replaced with a Communist nuptial ceremony. The latest move of the renegade southern faction has been a plan to do away with the old-form marriage ceremony which so often brightens the streets of Peking, and in its stead to legalise a cut-and-dried form of marriage.

Riding in a ricsha often in the narrow hutungs of the northern capital, Peking, one sees the monstrous arch of the red ceremonials erected before a Chinese house, which means that a wedding is to take place, and some slim young Chinese girl will become a "tai-tai," or married woman.

The marriage custom of Northern China is as ancient as the Chin dynasty. After matters for the future bride and bridegroom have been arranged by the "go-between," the real nuptial ceremonies are started. Lists giving the particulars of the two families are exchanged and are followed by the names of the young people, together with the year, month, and day of their birth. These lists are given to the astrologers, who scan them carefully to see if the fates are propitious.

Black Cow Taboo.

An engagement of a girl born in the year of the white horse to a young man who claims the year of the black cow simply will not do, and is forthwith cancelled.

Likewise, a man born in the year of the dragon must not mate with a maiden born in the year of the rabbit.

The sending of engagement presents which follows a betrothal sanctified by the gods is tremendous, and occupies many days and ceremonial exchange of courtesies between the two families. Finally the marriage date is set by a letter from the bridegroom's family to the bride's, written on red paper—red being the principal colour denoting marriages, births, and birthdays.

There is much giving of presents between even distant relatives and the bride's family.

On the propitious marriage day the chairs leave the bridegrooms' house for the girl's residence, the bride's chair being red and the others green. It is only after much parleying, playing of music, and exchanging of mysterious packages wrapped in red paper that the bridegroom's retinue is permitted to enter. While this is going on the bride waits patiently in her room.

The Magic Arrows.

At last, when matters, both monetary and otherwise, are settled to both parties' satisfaction, the "marriage dame" comes into the presence of the girl and places on her head a flower, and over that red silk with tassels. The bride is then placed in her red chair and returned to the bridegroom's house, their approach being heralded by firing of crackers.

Three arrows are thrown at the bridal chair by the bridegroom to chase away evil spirits, after which she is given an apple to bite, and her cheeks are rouged as a sign that she has passed from the state of single blessedness to the status of a married woman. She is then guided over a red carpet to her intended husband's presence. Each step in the long ceremony has a great significance on the bride's future life, and prophesies her good fortune.

Many more ceremonies, custom emphasises, must be gone through on this very tiring bridal day. Before the young pair are considered man and wife they must sit on a "kang," or bed, and partake of wine and dumplings sent from the girl's home.

Feast Days Follow.

Feasting for both families and numerous relatives follows the nuptial day, before the bride and bridegroom may be said to be really accepted by the two families.

The old Chinese marriage customs, brought down sacred from ancient dynasties, have even now changed among the newer and bolder young men and women; but the bridal red chair, the windings of the nuptial procession among the streets and hutungs, and the red-decorated facades of Chinese houses, signifying a marriage day, are everyday sights to Peking residents.

It is this that the Nationalists of Southern China propose to change for a Communist form of wedding ceremony, marking the passing in the south of one of the most picturesque of Chinese street sights.

GIFT FROM LEGION.

SLAB OF SEQUOIA TREE GOES TO FRANCE.

Exeter, California, Aug. 15.

A slab of a Sequoia Big Tree, measuring nine feet in diameter and 11 inches thick, will be presented to French war veterans by the American Legion of California during the Legion convention in Paris this fall.

The rings on the giant slab have been counted, indicating the tree was 1,682 years old when it fell 12 years ago.

The slab will weigh more than a ton when crated for shipment.—United Press.

FADED GLORY.

EMPTY ZOO IN A SHUTTERED CITY.

If you can imagine a once great city plunged into squalor you can visualise St. Petersburg—now Leningrad—as it is to-day, writes H. J. Greenwall in the "Daily Express."

There are no taxicabs. The horse cabs are in a state of terrible dilapidation; knotted strings replace the leather reins, and the drivers are nearly in rags. The famous Nevski Prospect is now "the Street of 25 October," the date of the revolution, but this great thoroughfare, like the majority of the streets in this ex-capital, has not only changed its name, but also its appearance.

Wooden blocks that form the roadway have sunk, and deep holes have been worn into miniature lakes; the stones paving the sidewalks have been so displaced that they bear no resemblance to a pavement. One in every three of the shops is closed and boarded up, and in some side streets I found nothing but empty shops; but, despite this, the population is growing again; it now numbers 1,600,000, a figure still 400,000 below the pre-war figure.

Deserted Palace.

The Winter Palace, now closed, is a dreary building with a crushed strawberry colour front which is flaking and falling. Many of the windows are smashed. Grass grows on the great open space outside the palace. Here 150,000 people knelt when the late Czar appeared on the balcony of the palace on the day war was declared. One day I saw about forty or fifty people waiting outside the police office, which has been installed in a magnificent building opposite. They were men, women, and children with packets of clean linen and baskets of food for the political prisoners arrested by the Cheka. When the police state that the prisoner no longer needs either clean linen or food, the relatives burst into tears, for this bald statement is the communication which announces the death of the prisoner.

Ducal houses facing the Neva are either falling in ruins or they are utilised by the Soviet Government. One palace is a children's sanatorium. The Hermitage Museum is well preserved, for its magnificent collection of pictures and statuary has been increased since the revolution by private collections seized by the State. There is a zoo without animals and an aquarium without fish. Leningrad is a shell of a once great city.

Catherine's Work.

Half an hour in a train—third-class carriages only—brought me to Tsarkoye Selo, where there are two palaces. One is the show palace built by the great Catherine, and the other the Alexander II. Palace, in which the Czar and his family lived.

Grass has grown waist-high in the courtyards of both palaces. Once splendid lawns are thick with weeds, which have spread across the paths, and the clipped yew trees for which the parks were famous are like the faces of men with untrimmed beards.

I have christened the main room of the Czar's palace the Room of the First and Last Door, for here the Czar Alexander II. entered his palace for the first time, and across the room is the door by which the last Czar fled. Nothing has been touched. I saw the room where the Czar worked, and a bridge-table, on which he signed his abdication.

War Front Maps.

There were pathetic maps of the Russian front and the Western front spread on the billiard table, for the Czar never touched a cue after war was declared. I noticed, too, the late Czar's passion for family photographs; everywhere there were photographs in leather frames, pictures of his wife and little son and his daughters, pictures of the German royal family and our own. I remarked the Czarina's bedroom, with its little brass bed, and the wall behind the bed plastered with ikons and sacred images; the Czar's dressing-room, with its silver washing bowl and ewer. I confess that I was moved by the nursery of the Czarevitch, with its big toboggan, down which he loved to slide, and a big toy motor-car, with which the last of the Romanoffs was playing before he went to meet his death.

The palace is not a show place; it is too full of furniture to have ever been comfortable, but while strolling round the drawing-room I remarked a splendid portrait of the Czarina painted by Kaulbach in 1903, and on another wall a picture of Marie Antoinette.

"Strange coincidence," I said to my guide, "a picture of the last Queen of France and the last Empress of Russia together in the same room." "Yes," replied my guide, "the Czarina towards the end became extremely superstitious, and meant to have the picture of the French Queen removed."

"BLACK SHIRTS."

AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE NEW ITALY.

What manner of men are the leaders of Fascism?

How little is known of those who led the march on Rome and have since assumed control of the destinies of the new Italy, with the exception, of course, of Mussolini.

To find out, Mr. Oscar Cesare, a well-known artist went to Italy, and his drawings and observations are presented in a crisp article.

Not only does he present graphic little pen-pictures of Mussolini's lieutenants, but he reveals in a new light some of the outstanding mental and physical characteristics of "Il Duce" himself:—

When I went to call upon Mussolini in his great tapestried room at the Palazzo Chigi, I was aware of two things at the same time as I entered—the Winged Victory in the centre of the room, and the partly bald, pouting dark man in the far-off corner. After a brief exchange of greetings, he asked if he might go on working while I drew, as he was tired. Work, then, to him is an antidote for fatigue.

He has a ruddy tinge over the olive complexion, and his eyes are brown and bright and slightly bulging, giving them a piercing expression, often softened with a kindly human smile. His chin and cheeks are dark with a day's growth of beard. He sits upright, his massive head bent as he strikes out line after line of a document before him without a moment's deliberation. He could at this moment be the editor of his old "Lotta di Classe" or the "Popolo."

One could say that Mussolini is the best-dressed man in Rome. His dark clothes fit well on his strong and well-proportioned frame. Perhaps he measures close to six feet in height, but owing to his symmetrical figure he does not look it. His nose is straight and strong. It bears no disfiguring mark of the bullet fired at him by the woman lunatic. It might have been cut by Michael Angelo, who would have gloried in "Il Duce."

I was reminded strongly of Lenin while I was making the drawing of Mussolini. In fact, I came within a few words of telling him so, but those eyes and jaws stopped me.

"The Duce" asked me about Lenin and Communism. When I told him that in Russia all was well for the Communist, he laughed and agreed.

I believe that if all those who are violently opposed to Fascism, to Mussolini as its head and the object of their hatred, could meet the man for a few minutes they would become convinced that Mussolini is the best thing for his country. To those who know him he is a demigod, not a demagogue. But from the radicals he has suppressed word, has gone out that he is another Nero.

Fascist Rome is as clean as any city in Europe. It was not so before Mussolini. This is true of other towns. This cleanliness and order is the first thing that makes the visitor take kindly to Fascism. Certainly, at least to all outward appearances, Mussolini is a miracle man."

Lieutenants of the Duce.

Italo Balbo, Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, directs the only department of importance of which Mussolini himself is not head. He is a handsome man of perhaps 35, with neatly trimmed beard and wavy brown locks, dark penetrating eyes, and, next to Mussolini, the most picturesque figure in Fascismo. He saw service in the war and gained great reward, for he was one of the Quadriumvirate—Mussolini, Balbo, De Bono and Bianchi—who led the march on Rome in 1922. He is reputed to be the inventor of the castor oil cure for Communism. "They really gave them castor oil," says Mr. Cesare.

Dino Grandi, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, could be described as "charming." As he faced about 20 correspondents in his office, he was seen to be about 35, but looked older, with full-grown beard and his hair smoothly combed back. He was asked all manner of pointed questions by the foreign journalists. To each he replied with a smile that would have done credit to a "stoic." It was a fencing bout in which he came off with all the points—and he was a gracious victor.

Signor Attilio Teruzzi, who has been one of the big men in Fascismo, was the chief of the Ministry of the Interior when interviewed. He is a stocky man with clear blue eyes and a determined manner, direct but pleasant withal. Recently he was appointed Governor of Cyrenaica. Mussolini has taken over the portfolio of the Interior, thereby placing himself directly at the head of the police force, where he can personally supervise all the measures taken to safeguard his life.

Filippo Cremonesi, Governor of Rome, is an affable, white-bearded, keen-eyed man, perhaps the oldest among the Fascists holding high office. Then there is Turatti, who succeeded Ferenacci as president of the Fascist Corporation. Turatti is of noble family. His fervid ardour is tempered with prudence, a quality not attributed to his predecessor, whom Mussolini removed after the Matteotti murder. But Ferenacci is still popular in Italy, though he is now editing a newspaper in his native Cremona, and is no longer a power of Fascismo.

Leading Fascist Woman.

Margherita Sarfatti is the leading Fascist woman in Italy. Her auburn hair, blue eyes and rather classical features makes her attractive. She is prominent at home, and well-known abroad as a critic on art and literature. It is not a disguised fact that she enjoys the confidence of "Il Duce," for she is the editor of his magazine, "Il Geraohi," published in Milan, and her biography of Mussolini, "Dux," won her world-wide readers.

The Fascist militia, Mussolini's own army as it is termed, is really the militia of the Fascist Corporation, which is the society founded and headed by the Duce. This society does not embody in its membership all there is of Fascismo. Not all the supporters of Fasciamo are members of the order. Here lies one of the secrets of Mussolini's powers. His party for political purposes is kept small, though the adherents to his cause are legion. The members are those who have seen the light as Mussolini sees it and are known by him to be loyal to his policies. That is why he can proclaim, "The Fascist movement is by turn political, syndicalist, military and religious, assuming all the hopes and all the passions of the new Italian spirit."

Along with the regular policeman on his beat the citizenry have become accustomed to the Fascist patrol. I was told that these Black Shirts are the eyes of the Government, not alone in matters of espionage, but also in the ordinary everyday routine of cleaning up the country—mentally, morally, and physically. Effective? Yes.

People know better than to defy their orders. After four years of experience this authority is recognised. I believe the Italians like it.

In more than four months spent among nearly all classes, I found little dissatisfaction. I saw no idlers except regular army officers—and they do not benefit from their idleness, for they lose their military carriage from frequenting the cafes with their sweet cakes and syrups—a striking contrast to a company of Black Shirts marching and counter-marching through Genoa, on a hot day, in quick step to shifting posts of duty.

As Premier of Italy, Mussolini appears in the Senate to discuss affairs of State. As he rises to address the Senate, the silence becomes tense. His voice is melodious and firm, and it never rises beyond control. His gestures are few, but expressive. One hand is generally thrust into his trouser pocket. His enunciation is clear and not hurried. It is both impassioned and deliberate. He has nerves of steel, this blacksmith's son. When he had finished, he immediately left, and it was minutes before the galleries relaxed to applaud.

On Sundays the Premier is likely to tinker with his high-powered motor car and drive into the country. He is fond of speed and hazards. "I have chosen 'Live in Danger' as the slogan of my life," he once said.

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Mr. J. E. Joseph.
Messrs. H. A. Keller, L. K. Kentwell.
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Mr. Z. N. Marshall, Mrs. Minster.
Miss Pierre, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Pomphilon, Mr. E. B. Price.
Mr. H. M. Sevendson.
Messrs. G. Wragge, T. B. Wilson.

ACTRESS DIES.

New York, Sept. 1.

Amelia Bingham, the actress, died of pneumonia here to-day at the age of 58.—Associated Press.

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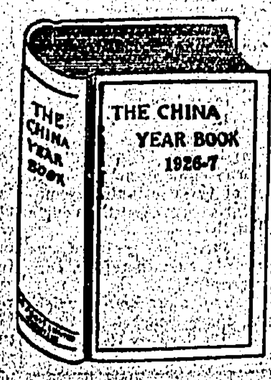

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A WEEK'S PAPERS IN ONE.

During the week reviewed in this issue of the "Overland Mail" China's fortunes of war have switched completely around. No longer are the Northerners threatening the cities on the southern bank of the Yangtsze, and even Shanghai itself. They have been repulsed from such soundly held positions as Pukow, Yangchow and, it is reported, Pengpu. Full details of this dramatic turnabout in Chinese military and political affairs are given in the "Overland."

The outstanding event locally was the introduction of the Budget in the Legislative Council and H.E. the Governor's masterly review of the finances of the Colony, particularly in regard to the influence of the 1925 boycott. Full Budget figures and financial statements, together with departmental reports, appear in the "Overland Mail" this week.

The "Overland" contains a full resume of the week's social activities and sporting events. Let us send it Home for you.

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THE WAY THE WORLD WAGS.

£1,000 To Her Doctor.

Among the bequests of Mrs. Alice Clarke, of Park House, Kingswood, Bristol, who left £16,000, is one of £1,000 to Dr. Charles J. Perrott, her medical attendant.

* * *

King Alfonso of Spain lunched informally at Martinez's Spanish restaurant in Regent Street, London, with members of the Spanish Colony.

* * *

Summoning his son for riding a bicycle without light at night, a Lincolnshire constable said—"He was told to be home from the gala at 10 p.m., and stayed till midnight; so here he is."

* * *

May Be A Judge.

Although no definite decision has yet been reached the "Star" understands it is possible that Sir Thomas Inskip, the Solicitor-General will succeed Sir John Eldon Bankes, one of the Judges of Appeal who is shortly to retire.

* * *

Lord Bledisloe states that there is no truth in the report that he is engaged to be married to the Countess of Hardwicke, and adds that no such engagement is contemplated by either party.

* * *

Mr. Churchill stated in Parliament that the Secretary for Scotland (Sir J. Gilmour) would act when necessary for the Secretary for War during his absence in India, and the Under-Secretary for War, the Earl of Onslow, vice-president of the Army Council, would preside at meetings of the Army Council.

* * *

U.S. Admiral's Visit.

Vice-Admiral Burrage, Commander of the U.S. Naval Forces in Europe, whose flagship is at present in the Firth of Forth, called on Lord Provost Stevenson at Edinburgh City Chambers, accompanied by other officers and the American Consul in Edinburgh.

White Gloves.

White gloves are being sent from Newcastle to the Recorder, Judge Atherley Jones, in London, to mark the fact that there are no prisoners for trial at the city quarter sessions.

* * *

The Town Improvement Committee of Newcastle Corporation has approved plans, subject to confirmation by the Council, for converting Brough Park Racecourse into an electric hare track for greyhound racing.

* * *

Bo'ness Town Council are proceeding with still another instalment of their housing scheme, and their latest proposal is to build a number of two-room and kitchen houses, cottage and flatted, on ground recently acquired at Richmond.

* * *

£4,000 For A Name.

Mr. Carl Maximillan Bacharach, of King Henry's Road, South Hampstead, who died in December, leaving £77,009 14s. 3d., left £7,000 to Edgar Trinks, of which £4,000 is conditional upon him assuming the name of Bacharach.

* * *

Mr. J. R. Leson, aged 83, a former United States judge, now living in Manchester, is returning from the United States, where he went to preside at the meeting of a company of which he is chairman.

* * *

"My first claim is—Give me an army," said Mr. A. J. Cook, addressing 10,000 people at a Northumberland miners' picnic at Morpeth. "It is all very well shouting," he said, "but we have got to fight. I am going to fight. I want an army to fight with."

POLAR CAKE

ITS QUALITY THAT COUNTS

£1,400 For A Servant.

Mrs. Margaret Threlkeld, of the Grange, near Keswick, Cumberland, who left £8,310, bequeathed £1,400, all her wearing apparel, and bedding to her maid, Mary Ann Hilton.

* * *

Jim and Junior Laughey have set up a stock exchange in Concordia, Kansas. Shares have been sold in Baldy, a tiny goat. "We'll start him out in life on a sound financial basis," the boys say.

* * *

"Belling the cat," is to be an important activity of Long Island garden clubs this summer. Mrs. Leroy Barton, president of the Port Washington Garden Club, urges the measure to save birds.

* * *

Not Yet.

"I do not think it would be reasonable or prudent at present to establish suddenly complete self-government for India."—Lord Olivier at the London Labour Party's summer school at Guildford.

* * *

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Minister of Health, said there was no record of the "black widow" spider, the bite of which is fatal, having been introduced into Britain.

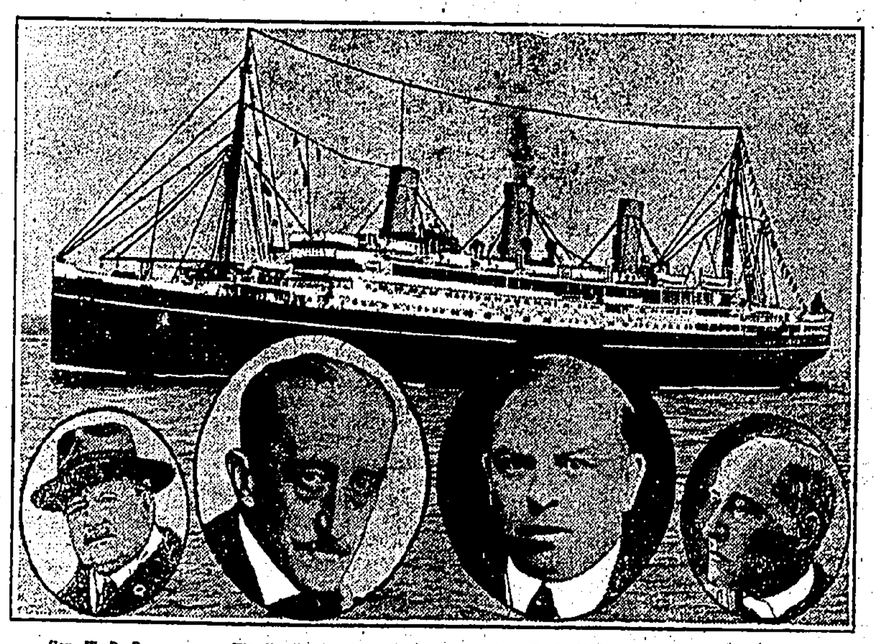
* * *

Old jokes about Scottish thrift received the knockout when £105 was recovered from the wishing well at Culloden, which will be used to help various charities. It is an ancient custom to toss a coin into the well and make a wish.

* * *

Umpire Makes A Catch.

In a North Lancashire League cricket match between a Kendal team and Carnforth, the Carnforth captain skied a ball, at which the umpire leapt, making a fine single-hand catch, while the crowd roared with delight. The umpire afterwards explained—"I clean forgot myself. The old feeling came back."



Hon. W. D. Ross, Lt.-Governor of Ontario. | His Excellency Viscount Willingdon. | Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. | Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, Lt.-Governor of Quebec.

Never was ship more royally welcomed to a Canadian port than was the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Australia" on July 4th last, in the historic port of Quebec. It was her first appearance on the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence River, Canada's highway to the sea. Already famous as one of the world's great and most beautiful ships she had come from across the Atlantic newly conditioned and with entirely new engines to take her place in the Company's Atlantic fleet as another aid to the development of Canada's overseas trade.

Her arrival was a national event and it was marked as such by a dinner on board at which were present His Excellency, Viscount Willingdon, the Governor General of the Dominion, the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario and Quebec, the Prime Minister of Canada and by a remarkable gathering of leading Canadians in many walks of life. As chairman of the dinner, E. W. Beatty spoke of the occasion as an evidence of the development of the great St. Lawrence route and the upbuilding of Canada's ocean transportation services by a Canadian company under policies based upon the conviction that the St. Lawrence route has advantages which might well be exploited in the interests of the Dominion. "There is no reason," he said, "why this route should not be utilized to a greater extent every year by institutions and citizens resident in the United States to the benefit of Canada and Canadian business institutions."

As an indication of the expansion of Canada's European trade, he pointed out, that there are now being built for the Atlantic service of his company no less than nine additional new steamers,—four for passengers, and five for freight, a total of approximately 120,000 tons, bringing the Company's total gross tonnage in ocean, lake and river steamships to over 500,000 tons.

In proposing a toast to the Governor General, Mr. Beatty said:—"I have just returned from a trip to Western Canada where he had preceded me, and if he, with all his modesty, could have a faint conception of the regard in which he is held and the very distinct influence he exerted in consequence of that short trip, he would be gratified. His humanity, his generous instincts and his rare tact, would win for him a very peculiar place in the affections of our people were he only a private citizen and not the personal representative of the King."

In replying, His Excellency said that during the last two years, and especially during the last nine months, he had had the opportunity to learn something of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Much of the credit of Canada's progress was due to the pioneers who built that railway. Wherever he had gone he had admired its efficiency and the efficiency of its officers, and the care and consideration they gave to the comfort and the well-being of those who used their lines. In his recent tour in the west he had had the opportunity to see what the C.P.R. was doing in connection with large irrigation schemes there whereby they were turning lands that would not be suitable for cultivation into smiling farmlands capable of supporting a large population. Canada also was noted as a great hotel country and he thought that the credit for this was due in no small part to the Canadian Pacific Railway with its chain of buildings across the continent. Before concluding he also touched on the influence of the company on the industrial life of the Dominion.

"But above all, I feel that the company is a link binding the Dominion of Canada with my mother country," he ended amid cheers.

Replying to the toast to the Dominion of Canada, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King said that during the last few days everybody must have been stirred by the marvellous story of our nation. When one reflected one was impressed by the parts played by the City of Quebec and the Canadian Pacific Railway in the history of the nation, he said. Reviewing Quebec's history, he asked where there was a more beautiful symbol of a nation than the joint monument to Wolfe and Montcalm.

Another feature of early Canadian life was the part played in Canadian development in transportation by water. Then followed confederation and the development of the country by transportation by land and by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Quoting a letter from Sir Robert Borden the Premier read that had it not been for the French along the St. Lawrence there would have been no British Dominion in Canada today.

It was conceivable, said the Premier, that if the Canadian Pacific Railway had not been built that there would have been no British Dominion in western Canada today. There was a danger of penetration from the south, but the C.P.R. brought British settlers through to the West.

"We have been celebrating the development of the former colonies into a mighty nation. We have come forward from a colonial status into a national status, the Premier went on. The new development was on an international direction in which the development of water transportation again came to the fore, as typified, he thought, by the Empress of Australia." He concluded by paying a personal tribute to Mr. Beatty and the co-operation he has always received from him.

"The pioneers of industry, education and religion, all labored here," said Hon. W. D. Ross, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, in proposing the toast of "The Province of Quebec."

"All Canada owes a debt to Quebec and to her loyalty. If she had not stood loyal at the time of the American revolution it is probable we should have no confederation to celebrate," he said.

Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, in replying, welcomed the last speaker's words and expressed a hope for closer co-operation between the two provinces.

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HONG KONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1927.

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1928 ISSUE
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Letters and postcards for Europe and the British Isles are forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11	
Europe Via Negapatam (papers only London, 11th August)	Alipore.
Manila	Pres. Grant.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12	
Manila	Empress of Asia.
Calcutta & Straits	Laisang.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Pres. Harrison.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Pres. Lincoln.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	Shinyo Maru.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15	
Australia & Manila	Aki Maru.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16	
Shanghai	Devanha.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18	
Straits	Hakone Maru.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19	
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	Emp. of Canada.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10	
Straits & Calcutta. Parcels noon. Letters 1 p.m.	Kutsang.
Sandakan	Hin Sang 1.30 p.m.
Samshui & Wuchow	Tai Hing 4.30 p.m.
Shanghai & Europe Via Siberia :	Eurylochus 5 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Hoihow & Haiphong	Song Bo 5 p.m.
Amoy	Kweiyang 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11	
Shanghai	Yuensang 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & *Formosa	Hoza Maru 9 a.m.
*Swatow & Bangkok	Kalgan 9 a.m.
Formosa	Kohoku Maru 9 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Aden	Amazon Maru. 9 a.m.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12	
Swatow	Hydrangea 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, *Canada, *U.S.A., *C. & *S. America & *Europe Via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 6th October and EUROPE Via Siberia. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	Pres. Grant.
Formosa	Kishu Maru 3.30 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Harrison 5 p.m.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand Via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island 24th Sept. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (13th Sept.) 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Taiping.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13	
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Taikwa Maru 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Hai Hong Noon
Straits & Calcutta. Parcels Noon. Letters 1 p.m.	Nam Sang.
Manila	Pres. Lincoln 4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Lai Sang 5 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America, *Europe Via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, 2nd Oct. & *Europe Via Siberia. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (14th Sept.) 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.	Empress of Asia.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14	
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Tean 8.30 a.m.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15	
Straits	Van Heutsz 10.30 a.m.
Bangkok	Kwangtung 2.30 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

AUSSIES STRIKE.

Trouble At A Sugar Mill.

RAILWAYS HELD UP.

Crisis Due To a Few Foreign Extremists.

Brisbane, Yesterday.

The whole of Australia is anxiously following the developments of the labour dispute in Queensland arising out of the railwaymen's refusal to handle goods consigned to a sugarmill at South Johnstone where a strike is progressing.

The Labour Premier, Mr. McCormack, ordered the dismissal of all members of the Australian railways union who declined to sign a new undertaking to obey the instructions of the Railway Commissioners. As a result the Railways of Queensland are completely at a standstill.

Mr. Bruce, in a speech at Melbourne, said the crisis was due to a comparatively few extremists, mostly foreigners, battening in the Australian workers and foreshadowed legislation to prevent disputes extending beyond the industries in which they originated.

The strike now shows signs of collapsing owing to a split in the ranks of the railwaymen, several grades deciding to resume work.—Reuter.

CANTON POLITICS.

LI CHAI-SUM GROWS IN POWER.

FLUTTER SUBSIDES.

As was generally expected, the flutter in Canton political circles following this week's re-shuffle has subsided.

No commotion is anticipated as the result of pressure having been brought to bear on officials who did not belong to General Li Chai-sum's immediate following. The commander-in-chief's nominees are taking up the vacated positions and the civil administration proceeds normally with more power in General Li Chai-sum's hands.

Concern over developments at and near Swatow has materially decreased but troops known to be

loyal to the Canton Government are still moving to that locality by way of the East River.

Labour Riot in City.

The Public Safety Department (which includes the Police) has issued a notice to the effect that the police stations will collect the second levy in aid of funds for the military expedition against the *North*. This tax is to be reckoned at five per cent. on the rent of houses and wharves.

On Thursday evening there was a labour riot in the city, the police having some difficulty in dispersing the fighters and in restoring order. The trouble is the sequel to a strike which has not been settled.

EMPIRE WIRELESS.

B.B.C. OUTLINES PLANS FOR FUTURE.

London, Yesterday.

The British Broadcasting Corporation in a statement says that the establishment of world-wide broadcasting particularly to the the Dominions and Colonies had been a cardinal factor of the B.B.C. policy during the past four years but difficulties of reception still had to be overcome. A new series of experiments would be attempted in October and the inauguration of an Empire service would depend on the results of these.—Reuter.

MANILA HOTEL.

Sale to Hong Kong Opposed.

CHAIN UNIT DISLIKED.

Purchase Would Not Help Manillans.

To sell the Manila Hotel to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotel company, would mean, besides changing its individuality from that of a community enterprise to that of a chain unit, the withdrawal of the something like a million pesos it spends here every year. For this reason alone, if for no other, it would not be advisable to let the Manila Hotel fall into the hands of the Hong Kong chain.

The above sums up the general reaction to the statement made by Colonel Joseph N. Wolfson upon his return from a sojourn in Hong Kong to the effect that if the Manila Hotel became an end link of the Hong Kong Chain of Hotels it would mean a great deal to the Philippines, says Sunday's "Manila Times."

Chain Unit Opposed.

Persons with an intimate knowledge of the hotel business see nothing to gain from the conversion of the Manila Hotel into a chain unit. The chain scheme rests on the principle of centralised buying, which means that if the Manila Hotel became a unit in that chain, it would no longer get its supplies there but in China or Hong Kong, where the central office is, it is pointed out.

Neither would an arrangement suggested by Colonel Wolfson increase the tourist trade, as the colonel believes. It is learned authoritatively that rates offered by the Manila Hotel to large tourist parties and individual travellers are lower than those obtainable in Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Charges Don't Vary.

Tourist inducements sought by large companies who organise world jaunts are of a different nature, it is stated. It is not hotel rates, because meal charges and land transportation in force there closely approximate those of other Oriental ports. What they do get, however, in many of these Oriental ports are commissions from merchants on sales, reliefs from terminal charges and extension of courtesies. Chambers of commerce, it is said, at the request of merchants who profit most by the influx of tourists often pay wharfage dues which vary considerably in different countries.

Governmental recognition is also pointed to as another factor which influences tourists to stay in ports of call. It is remembered that the late Governor General Wood had always been gracious to tourists, giving informal receptions in their honour whenever possible.

Unfavourable Comparisons.

According to Walter E. Antrim, general manager of the Manila Hotel, and local representative of the largest world tour organisers, Manila's weakness as a port of call entitled to longer stopovers, is not in the lack of local enthusiasm for the entertainment of tourists, but the unfavourable comparison of Philippine shops and the articles they sell with those of China and Japan, which, he said, admittedly hold the greatest lure for the one trip tourist.

"Also," Mr. Antrim added, "the comparative inaccessibility of our chief points of interest, like Baguio, Pagasanjan and the southern islands is a hindrance to planning adequate shore itineraries based on a three-day maximum.

"Regarding prices," he said, "I have no hesitancy in stating that tourists find our rates lower than rates in China for the same accommodations. This applies to both rooms and meals."

Manila's Attitude.

Asked what Manila does for tourists, Mr. Antrim said: "The parties are met by the constabulary band which gives a concert on the pier as the boat docks. The city of Manila arranges a large floral arch of welcome for the passengers to pass through. The constabulary band is likewise on hand when the boat leaves.

"Port officials extend every possible courtesy, such as, group quarantine inspection, baggage inspection on board when required, and passport supervision is waived. The police force renders special traffic duty at the pier and the hotel while the ship is in port. The Governor General and Senate President Quezon hold informal receptions at their respective offices for all passengers who wish to come.

"The bureau of commerce and industry and the University of the Philippines furnish free guide service. Both the Manila Terminal and the Hotel authorities invite in merchants of native wares to facilitate the shopping of tourists. Local masonic lodges usually hold a reception for visiting masons, as do the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce whenever possible.

"The hotel and the various cabarets have special dinner dances. Most clubs are very lenient with their guest privileges during the stay of the boats. I don't believe that many ports in the Orient give the local co-operation to the tour conductors that Manila does."

LOANS FOR GERMANY

Big Offers By American Bankers.

HEAVY SPENDING.

Stemming Tide Of Government Expenditure.

Berlin, Yesterday.

The Deutsche Bank has arranged with Messrs. Dillon Reed, New York, a five year loan of $25,000,000 for the assistance of various industries.—Reuter.

Mr. Ferdinand Eberstadt, a partner in Messrs. Dillon, Reed, and Co., the New York bankers, has arrived in Berlin, his mission in Germany being to consider applications for loans.

If, as Mr. Eberstadt states, "American confidence in Germany is practically unlimited," the banks which float German loans will be able to hand shares over to the public together with the scrip—and make handsome profits.

Up to the end of last year Germany had borrowed nearly £200,000,000 abroad, a large proportion of which has been used to develop German trade and industry. Up to the present the result has been less encouraging than might have been expected. A large deficit in the foreign trade balance is disquieting, but, as the Agent-General for Reparations pointed out in June, in the six months ending April 30 the deficit amounted to almost the entire proceeds of the long term loans made in 1920.

Figures for the first six months of the year show that it is not yet clear whether German industry has re-established itself on a competitive basis.

Huge Sum For Opera House.

The ease with which foreign money has been obtained seems to have created a spirit of extravagance.

"The problem of stemming the tide of Government expenditure has become acute," says the Agent-General in his last report. And the same may be said of the various German States and of the cities which have already received foreign loans or which expect to receive them.

Here in Berlin the Prussian Government has spent gigantic sums on the rebuilding of the opera house, as if money were of no consequence, although the capital of Prussia has had to borrow money abroad.

In the circumstances, it is not surprising that there are those who regard with disapproval, if not alarm, the contracting of new loans with the obligations which they represent.

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